MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speeches--In a 13 February address to a military audience, broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhahollah Khomeyni expressed gratitude to the armed forces for their loyalty to Iran and Islam. If there is an exception, he said, it is a "small exception in this unending sea." After Iran's revolution had swept unopposed to victory, however, various groups appeared that have been trying to take advantage of the situation and falsely taking credit for the victory of the revolution. Such groups, Khomeyni added, including the Kurdish Democratic Party and the communists, want to get rid of all their rivals. Warning against the evils of dictatorship in military and political affairs, Khomeyni urged future leaders and commanders in his audience to admit errors and serve national, not selfish, interests.

In a speech carried by Tehran radio on 15 February, Khomeyni also told Oil Ministry officials that in the past the big powers had damaged Iran's "personality" by making it economically dependent on them, even in the most minor matters, so that the country imported expertise and resources rather than relying on its own efforts. Consequently, a long economic blockade would be a "gift" for Iran since "stagnant" brains would become "active" and the country would be able to achieve economic independence after a decade of hard work. Iranians, he said, must believe they can "do the job" themselves. Khomeyni also indicated that Iran must not be dependent on the Soviet Union, criticizing those "orators and writers" who foster the belief that "unless we go to Russia we cannot do the job." Even now, he warned, there are many people who, though "well intentioned," believe that Iran should be "linked." Khomeyni praised Japan and India for achieving the kind of independence that many regard as "impossible."

Rafsanjani on Oil, Tudeh Party--Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an 11 February speech broadcast by Tehran radio, said Iran has reduced its average oil exports to a "current rate" of 1.5 million barrels to prolong the life of its oil deposits. Rafsanjani went on to dismiss charges that there is a "danger of communism" in Iran and that the Tudeh Party is "coming to power." Such charges, he indicated, have been made by some newspapers, magazines and officials to give a "pretext" to the United States and to condemn the revolution. According to Tehran radio's Arabic service, Rafsanjani also condemned Marxism, which has "no place" in the country.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Iranian-Soviet Relations--Speaking at a press conference held by the Iranian delegation currently visiting the Soviet Union, the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Dr Mohammad Mokri, said that his country will not purchase arms from the Soviet Union but that trade agreements between the two countries will remain in force. In his remarks, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Dr Mokri also noted that so far no agreement has been reached on the price of Iranian gas to be exported to the Soviet Union. Delegation leader Jalaleddin Farsi told the press conference that Iran and the Soviet Union have agreed to continue good relations and trade links and are committed to the principle of non-intervention in each others' internal affairs. The Iranian delegation later visited Tashkent and Samarkand, Tehran radio reported, where Farsi told the chairman of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet that Iran wants the Soviet Union to remove its troops from Afghanistan.

Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i also voiced criticism of the Soviet Union in a 14 February meeting with the Soviet ambassador to Tehran. In an exchange of views reported by Tehran radio, Raja'i said Iran cannot ignore the Afghan issue, and he called on the Soviet ambassador to explain why his country has not denounced Iraq's "aggression" against Iran. Although the ambassador defended the Soviet position on the war, noting that the Soviet leaders have called for an immediate end to the conflict and that the

Soviet Union has "suspended" arms shipments to Iraq, Raja'i told him that the Soviet Union has become involved in "politicking" and said that Iran does not consider the USSR to be "anti-imperialist." Raja'i went on to recommend that the Soviet Union's experts "work more" on Iran's revolution and its content. On this point the ambassador concurred, saying that the USSR wants to send a group of experts and scholars to Iran.

Iranian-Chinese Relations--Before leaving Beijing, Iranian delegation leader Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i expressed the hope that friendship and cooperation between Iran and the PRC will develop further. Reporting his remarks, the Chinese news agency XINHUA noted that Khamene'i held talks with National People's Congress Vice Chairman Ulanhu. There was no confirmation of any meeting between Khamene'i and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang during the Iranian delegation's 6-day visit to China, despite an earlier Iranian report that this was scheduled.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Nonaligned Declaration--Delhi radio reported that the final declaration of the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference asked the foreign ministers of India, Cuba and Zambia and the head of the PLO Political Department to "exert all possible efforts" to help resolve the Iran-Iraq crisis. The declaration stated that no country should use force to occupy territories and that any territories so acquired should be returned. According to Tehran radio, the Iranian delegation objected to this part of the declaration, asking the conference to condemn the "aggressor" and suspend its membership. It reiterated the Iranian demand that the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory must precede any other moves to end the conflict and said that until the troops are removed, Iran "will accept only delegations that are aware of the stand of the warring parties and come to Iran to investigate the aggression." On the other hand, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi restated Iraq's "eagerness" to cooperate with the four-man committee. In a speech to the conference's final session, reported by INA, he said Iraq agreed to withdraw its proposal that Iran be expelled from the Nonaligned Movement because it wishes to preserve the unity of the movement.

Saddam Husayn Speech--President Saddam Husayn told a group of People's Army recruits that Iraq has made deals to purchase arms and ammunition worth "billions" of dollars and will soon have more tanks, planes and guns than it had before the outbreak of war with Iran. In his speech, reported by INA, he noted that the recruits are going to the battle-front despite the "common belief" that the People's Army fights only on "home territory," and he emphasized that Iraq will continue to send recruits to the front until Iran "accepts our rights." Asserting that the "temporary pause" in Iraq's advance against Iran was intended to give Iran the opportunity to reconsider and revise its policy, Husayn added that Iraq will give Iran "another opportunity and a little more time" to do so.

Military Situation--Both Tehran radio and INA reported continuing clashes and exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire along all southern and western fronts. INA claimed that more than 700 Iranian soldiers were killed in an unsuccessful attempt to overrun Iraqi positions near Sayf Sa'id from 3 to 9 February. According to Tehran radio, two Iraq MiG's were downed near Kamyaran, and Iranian forces fired at several northern Iraqi towns and destroyed some Iraqi garrisons.

Gulf Affairs

Cooperation Council--The UAE, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait have announced the establishment of a Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf to improve relations among them. Based in Riyadh, the council will draw up regulations in the spheres of economy, finance and other civil matters. The announcement, reported by SPA, noted that the council will consist of a Supreme Council, a Ministerial Council and a Secretariat General. The Supreme Council, which is to decide high policy, will consist of heads of state and meet biannually, though provision is made for emergency meetings. The Ministerial Council is to be composed of foreign ministers or their deputies while the Secretariat will be headed by a secretary general. Discussing the new council in an interview with

SPA, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that although there is no mention of foreign policy and defense matters in the statement announcing the Cooperation Council, political and security coordination already exists as a "concrete fact." The six states, he went on, are resolved to coordinate and integrate "in all spheres."

Reaction to U.S. Maneuvers--Several Middle East radios have criticized the planned U.S. multiservice exercise in Oman. Damascus radio reported that the exercise is designed to achieve the "hostile objectives" of the Rapid Deployment Force, alleging that the sultan of Oman has granted facilities to the United States to "spy on" neighboring Arab states. Tehran radio's Arabic service claimed that the exercise is part of the "horrifying imperialistic strategy" in the region. Aden radio reported a statement by the mass organizations in the PDRY condemning the exercise. A statement by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), reported by the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, asserted that the exercise provides further proof of the Omani regime's "complete submission" to its "imperialist masters." The Aden-based PFLO radio carried a statement issued by the "national liberation movements and progressive parties accredited to Aden" condemning the exercise as a "flagrant military intervention" and an especially "grave threat" to the PDRY. The Kuwait paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM said the presence of U.S. forces in the area will mean "certain death" for the Afghan cause because it will make the Soviet Union "cling hard" there.

Omani Official's Interview--Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawani has told the Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH that there are "no Arab or foreign" forces on Omani territory. According to an SPA report on the interview, Az-Zawawi also stressed that the security and stability of the region stems from the collective cooperation of its states and their ability to keep the area away from great power conflicts.

PFLO Chairman's Interview--In a newspaper interview reported by Aden radio, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi, PFLO Executive Committee chairman, admitted that after an embarrassing "temporary setback" the armed operations of 1979-80 lacked the "momentum" of earlier PFLO operations. The PFLO is to hold a general national congress in 1981, he added, noting that the new strategy will be to build a "broad-based national unity" on the basis of ideological views different from the past. The PFLO is continuing contacts and dialogues with nationalist organizations and personalities, he said, in order to reach a "common formula for national action." Al-Qadi went on to criticize the current Omani Government for allowing the rapid growth of U.S. military personnel in the country.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

In an interview with the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, reported by INA, Jordan's King Husayn confirmed that several Syrians have been arrested in Jordan on charges of attempting to assassinate Prime Minister Mudar Badran. In another interview with the London SUNDAY TIMES, reported by Amman radio, the king expressed concern over recent Syrian actions, including its alleged abduction of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut. The Amman newspaper AR-RA'Y also accused the Syrians of being behind the kidnapping, claiming that Syria is "spearheading" this type of terrorism in the Arab world. An "official source" cited by Damascus radio on 13 February, however, accused Jordan itself of being the party behind the kidnapping, arguing that the incident had been staged and exploited by Mudar Badran. In an editorial reported by the radio, the newspaper TISHRIN denounced King Husayn's "entry into the Camp David club" and said that Syria will not allow the emergence of a "new As-Sadat" on its southern flank and will not hesitate to use any means to prevent such an occurrence.

The radio also reported without comment that a "popular delegation" from Jordan, headed by former Jordanian Minister Hamad al-Farhan, will arrive in Damascus on 17 February. The Amman newspaper AD-DUSTUR later confirmed that a Jordanian delegation representing the family of the kidnapped charge d'affaires and including representatives of "popular and vocational sectors" will meet in Damascus with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Voice of Lebanon radio, which has

carried statements claiming to speak for the kidnappers of Jordan's Beirut charge d'affaires, has alleged that the Jordanian Government has "proof" that the diplomat is being held captive in Damascus.

Syrian-Israeli Dogfight

Jerusalem radio reported that in a 13 February dogfight over Lebanon, Israeli airplanes shot down one Syrian aircraft. According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, the Syrian plane was one of a group of five MiG-23's that intercepted four Israeli aircraft when they entered the airspace of Riyaq airport. Damascus radio admitted that a "friendly" plane was hit in the clash.

Egypt

At a press conference before leaving France on 13 February, President Anwar as-Sadat indicated that Europe should contribute military forces, under UN sponsorship, to guarantee a Middle East peace. In his remarks, reported by MENA, As-Sadat also suggested that Europe provide political and economic guarantees and reiterated that a provisional Palestinian Government should be formed.

Libya

In an interview with Deutsche Welle, reported by Tripoli radio, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that Libyan forces will never be used to attack Sudan and that Libya has no political, military or economic ambitions there but that Libyan forces would "respond" to any requests by Sudan for help in defending Sudanese freedom. He reiterated that Libyan troops will be withdrawn from Chad as soon as "the danger posed by French and other forces ends" and that the planned Libyan-Chad unity "does not mean a constitutional political unity." Al-Qadhdhafi stated that Libyan-Syrian unity is now a question of procedural arrangement. Replying to a question about the Syrian-Soviet friendship treaty, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya might "find it necessary" to conclude such a treaty with the Soviet Union.

Afghanistan

The declaration of the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, Delhi radio reported, called for a political settlement of the Afghan problem on the basis of the withdrawal of "foreign troops", "full respect" for Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status, and strict observance of the principles of nonintervention and noninterference. AFP reported that the DRA issued a statement rejecting the declaration as "a clear violation of the sovereignty of a full member" and an "unwarranted interference" in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The Afghan statement, read at the conference's final session, said the declaration failed to mention the "interference" in and "aggression" against Afghanistan.

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DELEGATES ADDRESS CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Iraqi Minister's Address

JN132055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 13 Feb (INA)--The nonaligned foreign ministers have called for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist aggressor from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Addressing the final session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reiterated Iraq's eagerness to sincerely cooperate with the good offices committee and to facilitate its task, in order to attain positive results in ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. He explained that the Iraqi delegation's stance during the conference was positive, due to its eagerness to preserve the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. He added that the Iraqi delegation agreed to withdraw its proposal on the expulsion of the Iranian regime from the movement.

Dr Hammadi reiterated Iraq's sincere desire to solve its conflict with Iran on an honorable basis, in accordance with the principles that the delegation declared before all of the member states. He also asserted Iraq's faith in peace based on justice. Iran's stand was inconsistent with that of Iraq. The head of the Iranian delegation reasserted the Persian regime's aggressive stance against Iraq, its determination to continue its aggression and its disregard for efforts to solve the dispute by peaceful means.

Jordanian Minister's Address

JN140843 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has delivered Jordan's speech at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference. In this speech, Al-Qasim stressed the need for the Nonaligned Movement's unity and cohesion and said: We are passing through difficult and complex international circumstances, which call for the strengthening of our position, the defense of our line and the safeguarding of our internal unity.

Regarding the Middle East, Al-Qasim reasserted Jordan's firm position on the Middle East problem and the Palestine question, which calls for Israel's complete withdrawal from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and the frank recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to return to their homeland and to determine their own destiny on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Foreign Minister al-Qasim reviewed Israel's measures against the population in the occupied Arab territory. He said: Israeli and other news media talk about options being discussed on an international level to solve the Palestinian problem. I would like to stress here that there are no such options. What exists are the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, rights established under international principles and conventions, embodied in the resolutions of the United Nations and the many regional and international conferences and crystallized by the resolutions of the Nonaligned Movement. If these legitimate rights are not regained, the just and comprehensive peace we are seeking will not be achieved.

Al-Qasim said: Jordan, for which the Palestine question has become a daily experience, has realized beyond any doubt that the logic and actions of the successive Israeli Governments are actually similar.

These governments may differ in their approach, but their aim is clear and specific. How can there be peace and coexistence among the peoples in the region when Israel is rejecting even the principle of human dialogue and is constantly entrenching its occupation of Arab territory?

Al-Qasim spoke about the adverse effects of the Camp David accords on the cause of peace in the Middle East. He said: These accords returned the Palestine question to the circle of rivalry between the two superpowers and increased tension in the region. On the Arab level, these accords relinquished Palestinian rights and opened the door for Israel to continue its aggression and to build further settlements.

Al-Qasim called on the Nonaligned Movement, in the interest of the movement's charter, objectives and principles, to suspend Egypt's membership until it returns to the Arab fold.

On the use of force in international relations, the foreign minister said: We are grieved by signs of hostile conflicts appearing here and there, whether in the form of threats of using force and massing troops, or the actual act of resorting to force. This is a serious threat to the values, morals, and principles of the Nonaligned Movement, which we consider an impregnable barrier against wars, destruction, arrogance and foreign domination.

Regarding the subject of terrorism, Al-Qasim said: We are deeply grieved to see a revival of what is known internationally as organized terrorism or official terrorism. This takes several forms, such as political assassinations, both individual and collective; the abduction of diplomatic representatives, as happened to the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut a few days ago; and the prosecution of innocent people.

Jordan is fighting this crimewave in all its forms. UN forums and resolutions testify to the clear position we have adopted, having done so even before Jordan became a direct victim of terrorism. We are prompted in this by sublime principles and values, which seek the well-being and safety of mankind. Our moral position is now being put to a difficult test through the great dangers we are facing.

Al-Qasim urged the Nonaligned Conference to perform its international duty not only by condemning terrorism, but also by preventing its proliferation and eliminating its causes, in order to bolster the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, Al-Qasim said: Jordan has supported Iraq in its conflict with Iran. In adopting this position, Jordan was motivated not by bigotry, but by a desire to support justice, as it has done in all similar cases. Jordan is not now nor has it ever been against Iran; it considers Iran a friendly state. Jordan was among the first countries to recognize the Iranian revolution. Jordan, however, would not like Iran to set a bad example by usurping Iraq's legitimate rights to its territories and waters. Jordan will continue to hold this position until Iraq's rights are retrieved and Iran establishes good relations with Iraq and the rest of the Arab countries, based on mutual respect, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual cooperation in facing common dangers. Al-Qasim called on Iran to adopt an encouraging stance to end the current sanguinary fighting.

Regarding the question of Afghanistan, Al-Qasim said: We consider the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan a serious threat to the principles of our movement and a grave violation of international pacts and conventions. We ask the Soviet Union to let Afghanistan determine its own destiny and to withdraw its forces from that country as soon as possible.

Algerian Minister's Speech

LD161559 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 11 Feb 81 p 5

["Full text" of speech delivered by Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia at the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi on 10 February: "Nonalignment Is a Responsible Commitment in Face of Neocolonialist and Imperialist Challenges"]

[Excerpts] Faced with the challenges that riddle a chaotic and complex international life, the realization of nonalignment's great designs requires increased, rigorous efforts, imagination, and courage. That is why we must energetically assert that the emergence of conflicts that set nation against nation helps to weaken us and considerably affects our capacity for a collective response.

In this context, it is vital to end the resort to war among the nonaligned countries, and it is vital that the current conflicts within the great nonaligned family end and that the disputes behind them be settled in a just and final way, on the basis of strict respect for our principles and our objectives.

We are legitimately concerned and greatly distressed to note, in this connection, that the fratricidal conflict between Iraq and Iran is continuing. Now, 6 months after it started, it is causing deep anxiety among the nonaligned countries because of its consequences for the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, its repercussions on the security of all peoples in the region and its effects on the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We must take action to ensure that this war ends and that the fraternal Iraqi and Iranian peoples overcome this difficult situation and channel their energies into the beneficial battle that we are waging against Zionism and imperialism and for the nonaligned countries' economic liberation.

With our eyes turned constantly toward this battered Asia--the continent that suffering seems to choose--we observe that a complex situation has been created in Afghanistan which, in addition, is constantly aggravated by the region's problems and the development of the international situation. Because the Afghan problem is a political one, it must have a political solution, which necessarily requires noninterference in that country's internal affairs and that people's right to exercise their sovereignty in complete freedom.

In this context, our movement should encourage all those concerned to open frank negotiations to seek this solution, which is, in the final analysis, the only way to restore peace both in Afghanistan and in the whole region.

A political solution is also essential in Korea. A solution depends on the country's peaceful reunification that will guarantee a just and lasting settlement. That will avert the dangers inherent in the tragedy of this unnatural partition.

Mr Chairman, the incomparable strategic position it occupies at the junction of three continents and its natural resources, especially energy resources, make the Arab world one of the most coveted regions in the world. This is even more the case today than it was in the past.

A vast plot, therefore, is being organized against the Arab world through Zionism. This plot finds its most recent and dangerous expression in the Camp David agreements and the Washington treaty. Through these agreements, imperialist strategy has been able to neutralize Egyptian potential at little cost, thereby stripping the Arab emancipation effort of one of its most energetic forces and placing additional obstacles in the way of Palestinian liberation.

This shows the scope of a plan that goes far beyond the limits of the free exercise of a state's sovereignty. It also show its real impact and its real geostrategic objective: to bring the whole region back under imperialist influence. This also shows the serious way in which these agreements, signed by one of our movement's member countries, jeopardize the nonalignment policy, whose essential principles and objective they violate. It seems inconceivable that since the signing of the fateful Camp David agreements in September 1978, and its Washington form in March 1979, people can still be indulging in calcuations or evaluating the overall damage that would affect the situation on the field of confrontation. It seems inconceivable that people can still be thinking in this way.

Backed by the Camp David agreements, the Zionist entity has been able to give free reign to its expansionist fury. Jerusalem's annexation, the similar inclinations demonstrated with regard to the Golan and the tragedy of the partition of martyred Lebanon, which Zionism is maintaining by a permanent policy of aggression, show the full extent of the damage that the Camp David agreements and the Washington treaty are causing the Arab nation. In the show way, they show the full extent of the part these agreements have played in aggravating the Middle East crisis. For 30 years, the greatest denial of justice in history has been the denial of the Palestinian people's legal existence on their ancestral land. For 30 years, Zionism has been founding a systematic policy of settlement based on international complicity--a policy aimed at making our Palestinian brothers homeless. Jerusalem is now the object of unprecedented machinations. Therefore, we must here and now establish the scope of our political action to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights.

Is there still any need to stress the obvious fact that the Palestinian people's tragic situation is the central element of the crisis and determines its solution? For more than 30 years, the Palestinian people have been doomed to the horrors of exile and genocide and have been subjected to the effects of megalomania. Since it has contracted an enormous debt to the Palestinian people, the international community, by broad consensus, now intends to do them justice. Thus, the Palestinian people have won growing sympathy for their just cause throughout the world--sympathy of which the admission of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, as a full member of our organization, is not the least expression.

Thanks to this vast movement of solidarity, a just and definitive solution to this question, based on the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, has been drawn up within the United Nations, notably at the General Assembly's seventh extraordinary emergency session.

Because it has always been in the militant vanguard trying to achieve this consensus on the Palestinian question, to which it has devoted all of its moral and political potential, our movement must, in this critical phase in the Middle East crisis, assert even greater determination in its action to satisfy the Palestinian people's national aspirations, in terms of the demand for the right to self-determination, to independence and to return to their homeland.

In northwest Africa, the conflict between the West Saharan people and the Moroccan occupation forces is entering its 6th year. The dangerous situation that it has engendered constitutes a serious threat to peace, security and stability in this part of the African Continent.

This conflict, which stems from the deviation from the historical process that ought to lead to West Sahara's decolonization and from the challenge to the people of this territory and their national rights, notably their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, since 1975, constantly caused concern to the international community, especially the OAU, the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. The international community, aware that the struggle being waged by this heroic people under the Polisario Front's leadership is sound and legitimate, and convinced that their victory is inevitable, has constantly reiterated its call for the withdrawal of the occupation forces from the whole territory and for direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front, with a view to finding a just and final solution based on the OAU, UN and nonaligned countries' decisions.

Barely 3 months ago, the UN General Assembly, in Resolution 35-19, which was overwhelmingly supported by the nonaligned countries, vigorously reaffirmed the West Saharan people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence, recognized the legitimacy of that people's struggle and asked Morocco to end the occupation of the territory. In this same resolution, the international community earnestly called on Morocco and the Polisario Front--the West Saharan people's representative--to open direct negotiations aimed at finding a final settlement to the West Sahara question.

With the framework for a settlement clearly defined and the path to a just and lasting peace well marked out, a solution to the West Sahara conflict is clearly being delayed only by the lack of political willingness on the part of the occupying powers, since the Polisario Front has on many occasions said that it is prepared to extend the peace process opened by the 5 August 1979 agreement with the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Since our movement is legitimately concerned by the war being thrust on the West Saharan people, who are fighting courageously for their identity and survival, it pays close attention to the military and diplomatic victories won by that people and the growing echo of sympathy in the world for their cause.

At the Havana summit, our heads of state and government pledged their wisdom and authority to the task of ensuring that the West Saharan decolonization process is completed as soon as possible. Hence our movement bears full and complete responsibility, and its duty is to make its contribution to establishing peace in the region by restoring the West Saharan people's rights.

Combining its efforts with OAU and UN efforts, the Nonaligned Movement, in which there is a broad consensus in favor of the West Saharan people's cause, must continue to make the completion of the West Sahara's decolonization one of its main concerns and support for the Polisario Front a demonstration of its solidarity toward all struggling peoples.

The fact that the United Nations' legal ability to restructure international economic relations is being disputed by some of its founding members clearly stresses the latter's desire to perpetuate the oligarchic poles of decisionmaking. In this context it is up to our partners to realize that the democratization of the world economic framework fundamentally presupposes the eradication of these discriminatory practices.

Indeed, just as the establishment of a system of just and egalitarian international political relations implies the need to move beyond the organization of international society into monolithic blocs, the new economic order to be promoted essentially postulates the abandonment of the policy of conclaves.

Despite the annoying ups and downs that its preparatory process is now experiencing, the initiative for global negotiations offers the international community an incomparable opportunity to proceed by dialogue and demands the necessary structural transformations. Because it constitutes a decisive turning point in the history of international economic negotiations, because it has come at a crucial stage in implementing a new international economic order and, finally, because it embodies our most essential objectives, the proposal for global negotiations requires perserverence and determination on our part. This same determination must guide us in promoting cooperation among our countries. Economic cooperation among developing countries--an additional dimension of the new international economic order and the restructuring of international economic relations--is now gradually exploring very encouraging possibilities.

We are convinced that the call for universal solidarity, invoking cooperation as an ideal of untiringly proposing dialogue, will continue to go unheeded until we ourselves, through the growing networks of exchanges between our countries, create the conditions for a new situation imposing the necessary transformation of world economic structures as a fact in the contemporary international situation.

Since South-South cooperation is in keeping with the pure vocation of nonalignment and is necessary, we are also convinced that the defense of the developing countries' national interests and the consolidation of sectoral or local achievements depend on upholding all of the Third World countries' common interests.

Finally, we are convinced that by consolidating our collective autonomy through cooperation among our countries, by setting our own goal and imposing our own dynamism in international relations, we can be assured that the search for an authentic path for our development will effectively be taken in hand. At the same time, probably at the expense of a few splits, it will enable us to impose our own paths.

Panamanian Minister's Speech

PA141530 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 17

["Text" of speech by Jorge Illueca, Panamanian foreign minister, at opening session of Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Messrs foreign ministers:

India's great tradition in the promotion of the supreme ideals of the Nonaligned Movement has been brilliantly reaffirmed by the madame prime minister of India here during her opening speech at this conference.

Under the spiritual inspiration of that liberator of consciences and of the people, that apostle of passive resistance, Mahatma Gandhi, the madame prime minister has breathed new meaning and vitality into the generous philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru.

In the opening speech, the historical background of nonalignment has been reflected as in a looking glass in the frame of international relations. After the meetings in New Delhi, Colombo and Randung, the Belgrade summit in 1961 marked the institutionalization of the movement, due to the convergence of ideas and objectives of Nehru, Tito and 'Abd an-Nasir, which had been aired during the previous meetings in Brioni and New York, and due to the valuable contributions of Sukarno, Bandaranaike, Nkrumah, Makarios and others.

The torch that Tito lit in Belgrade progressively lighted the timetable of events in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiera, Colombo and Havana, which have given a new boost to the Nonaligned Movement, which is holding a historic meeting in New Delhi today.

Mr Chairman, this ministers conference has a special meaning for Latin America, because among the salient points on the agenda is the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the movement, as well as the report by the Coordinating Bureau on the review of implementation of the resolutions of the sixth conference held in 1979 in Havana under the chairmanship of Fidel Castro, chairman of the movement and president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

The Latin American delegations share with the madame prime minister the conviction that the New Delhi ministers meeting, through the unity and solidarity of the members, will reinforce the role of the movement and of the nonaligned policy in avoiding the danger of war and in consolidating international peace and security.

In the case of my country, the Panamanian people hope that the conference will reaffirm the sustained support that Panama has been given in previous meetings in matters related to the canal that bears its name. My country trusts that the New Delhi declaration will advocate the proper observance of the new Canal treaties by the United States, both in letter and in spirit, the enforcement of the neutrality of the waterway and the full sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama over the entire national territory.

Panama was the state of the amphictyonic congress convened by Bolivar in 1826, so that the Latin American nations would work together toward unity and integration and protect one another from foreign domination. Faithful to that unifying concept, as it advocates and works toward understanding and peaceful cooperation among all regional nations, Panama opposes every effort to undermine the right to self-determination of the Latin American and Caribbean nations and opposes any action originating in or outside the continent directed against the principle of nonintervention, one of the pillars of international law in America.

The liberators of the Latin American peoples, during the wars of independence, wanted to give the new nations a robust political character that could evolve with liberty and dignity in the face of the ruses of the empires of the time.

Bolivar's doctrine, together with his idea that Latin America should shape its collective persona through an instrument of unity, a league or confederation, had the priority goal of putting an end forever to past, present and future colonialism in our hemisphere.

That ideal of our liberators is still current in our day and age since, faced with complex, ominous international relations and the growing antagonism of the superpowers, Latin America is committed to finding Latin American solutions to Latin American problems, without hegemonistic interventions from either within or from outside the continent.

Thus the Latin American countries, practicing a basically Latin American policy, will be able to increase their ties of cooperation with the other developing nations, to promote their common interests and to have harmonious relations with other nations of the world, with due and reciprocal respect for the diversity in political, economic and social systems and following the principles of friendship and cooperation among states proclaimed by the United Nations.

The Nonaligned Movement now comprises 94 nations from various continents and with different political systems. We make up two-thirds of mankind.

These countries have vowed to practice a policy of nonalignment as the best way to promote and consolidate their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to improve the social and economic welfare of their peoples and to create the conditions necessary for world peace.

Thus, this policy rejects the polarization into blocs, pacts or military alliances entered into within the context of conflicts between the big powers of West and East and it also rejects the policies that tend to divide the world into spheres of influence or to impose any other kind of domination or hegemony.

In essence, nonalignement, in its constant pursuit of detente and understanding, rejects every form of subjection, dependence, interference or direct or indirect intervention and every form of pressure, whether economic, political, military or cultural, in international relations. The movement advocates democratic international relations.

Representing the foreign ministers of the Latin American nations, which have entrusted such an honorable mission to Panama, allow me to convey through you, honorable sir, to the madame prime minister of India, the profound appreciation of the peoples and delegations from Latin America represented here for her historic speech at the opening session. The speech was meaningful because of its reaffirmation of the genuine principles and objectives of nonalignment and is important for the future of the movement during these difficult times, in which the international situation is worsening due to growing tension. Mankind is facing the threat of nuclear warfare, due to the failure of the conference on Namibia and the deterioration of the situation in southern Africa, due to the difficult conflicts in the Near and Middle East, due to the painful situation in southwest Asia that we all know about, due to the intensification of the arms race, due to the worrisome threats to the region of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and due to the increasing tension in the international economic situation.

Also on behalf of the Latin American delegations, I must give to the madame prime minister, and through you, Mr Chairman, to the officials in your government and to the exemplary people of India, our most sincere thanks for the warm and cordial welcome extended to all participants in the conference. No doubt the preparations were extensive and required long and difficult hours of work, effort and dedication, without which it would have been impossible to hold this memorable meeting. We especially appreciate the impeccable arrangements made to provide us with the greatest comfort. Your hospitality is difficult to match and impossible to surpass.

The Latin American delegations have also seen with great pleasure the deserved and unanimous election of Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, as conference chairman. We extend our cordial congratulations to him and offer him the most determined and enthusiastic cooperation, so that his important duties will be successful.

Mr Chairman: When Jawaharlal Nehru convened the peoples of Asia in New Delhi in 1947 to affirm their unity and solidarity, he said with simple nobility: "Asia stretches its friendly hand to Europe and America and to our brothers in Africa who are still suffering."

The friendly hand that Nehru stretched to the Third World nations on behalf of Asia is now joined by the gentle and firm hand of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, under the auspices of the Indian people, to hug in a close fraternal embrace under the hospitable skies of New Delhi all nonaligned nations of Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe, which will march united in the pursuit of a superior destiny of peace, progress and justice.

This is the commitment the nonaligned leaders have to their peoples and an appointment that they will have to keep with history for the good of mankind. Thank you.

Zairan Delegate's Speech

AB131221 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1045 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Feb (AZAP)--Zaire has called for a special conference of the Nonaligned Movement on the security of member states and urged the nonaligned countries to show more solidarity in the solution of economic, political and humanitarian problems facing them.

In a speech on Tuesday at the ministerial conference of the movement in New Delhi, where the movement has been meeting since 9 February, the head of the Zairian delegation, [State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation] citizen Inonga Lokongo Lome, mentioned several points that threaten the movement: Its dwindling role on the international scene since its last summit in Havana; the political and economic crisis and the credibility gap in international relations; the situations in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East; the Iran-Iraq conflict; the questions of disarmament and the law of the sea; the problem of African refugees, and the tendency toward intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states, which violates not only the principles of the Nonaligned Movement but also the UN charter.

This degradation of peace, security and international detente, the Zairian statesman said, was the cause of the (? numerous) pockets of tension in the world, which have brought in their wake an atmosphere of confrontation and cold war motivated solely by the big, medium and small powers' desire for the power to dominate and divide the world into zones of influence.

To this end, citizen Inonga observed, we see the violation of international rules of conduct, the principles of international law, the UN charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The state commissioner finally expressed the hope that member states of the movement would leave New Delhi more united, stronger and more respectful of the genuine principles of the movement than ever before. The head of the Zairian delegation had erlaier welcomed to the movement the St Lucie Islands and Zimbabwe, which are participating in a meeting of the movement for the first time.

NONALIGNED MINISTERS ADOPT CONFERENCE DECLARATION

Delhi Report on Declaration

BK131640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] As this bulletin goes on the air, the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries are meeting at Vigyan Bhawan at an extended plenary session to adopt the declaration. The concluding session began a shortwhile ago after the political committee broke a day-long deadlock over the finalization of paragraphs relating to Afghanistan. The deadlock was caused on the issue whether the expression "democratic republic" in relation to Afghanistan should be used or not. Some delegations contended that the expression would have meant the recognition of the present regime in Afghanistan.

A conference spokesman told a crowded news conference this evening that after a fairly long exchange of views, the chairman of the political committee pronounced that the consensus was to drop the expression "democratic republic." A paragraph relating to Afghanistan, as finalized by the political committee, calls for a political settlement on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan. It also calls for strict observance of the principle of nonintervention and noninterference.

It calls on all the states to exercise restraint and avoid further endangering of peace and security in the region. On the Iran-Iraq situation, the declaration urges India, Cuba, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organization to exert all possible efforts to help resolve the crisis. Before the consensus was arrived at on this issue, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao held discussions separately with the foreign minister of Iraq and the leader of the Iranian delegation. The declaration says that no state should acquire or occupy territories by the use of force and whatever territories have been acquired in this way should be returned. All differences or claims which may exist between states should be settled by peaceful means.

On the Indian Ocean, the conference has expressed its serious concern over dangerous tension in the area brought about by the expansion of existing foreign bases, military installations, logistic and supply positions and disposition of nuclear and mass destruction weapons. The foreign ministers have expressed support for the success of the conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka later this year and upheld the view that it sould be a zone of peace.

Another complex issue on which consensus was found is Kampuchea. The conference reaffirmed the rights of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny, free from foreign interference, subversion and coersion. It expressed the hope that through the process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to exercise of that right would be created. The conference has urged all states in the region to undertake a dialogue which may lead to settlement of differences and establish durable peace and stability in the region. The foreign ministers have emphasized the urgent need to evolve a comprehensive political solution to provide for withdrawal of foreign forces from all states, including Kampuchea.

The declaration includes a lengthy statement on the West Asia situation. It says that the Camp David agreement and the Egypt-Israel treaty have no validity in so far as they refer to Palestinian territory under the occupation of Israel. The conference affirmed full respect for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. It calls for complete withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

In addition to the consensus already achieved on key economic issues, the conference has suggested to the oil-exporting nonaligned countries to adopt appropriate measures on energy supplies on a priority basis to member nations and other developing countries. Taking note of the greatly deteriorated economic situation in developing countries since the Havana summit in 1979, the conference expresses concern over the tardy progress of the North-South dialogue. It also noted the meager results of the third conference of UNIDO and the deadlock on global negotiations. It calls for massive transfer of resources and energy related technologies from industrialized countries. The conference also favored time-bound projects to give meaning to economic cooperation efforts among the nonaligned countries.

TANJUG Report on Declaration

LD132026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (TANJUG)--To ease existing world tensions, it is essential that the non-aligned countries take active part in adopting, on the basis of equality, vital decisions concerning world peace and security.

This stand was taken by the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in a declaration adopted here today, at the end of their five-day conference. The conference paid special tribute to the founders of the movement of non-alignment, who gave enormous contribution in the struggle for creating a new world of freedom. The declaration adopted by the ministerial conference notes that the present international situation is full of dangers, and that the world is confronted with a serious threat to peace and security. The document points to the danger from the arms race, especially nuclear, and calls attention to the growing resort in international relations to the use and threat of force, military interventions and interference in internal affairs of others. The conference assessed that the tension cannot be eased through a balance of force, by creating spheres of influence and by rivalry between military blocs.

Relaxation of tension must be ensured throughout the world, so that its benefits could be felt in all regions, the conference warned. In particular, the ministers pointed to the threat of a nuclear war and called for nuclear disarmament and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. An important measure in that direction would be the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

Among the most important results of the conference is the initiative for a peaceful solution of the Iraqi-Iranian war which--the non-aligned meeting noted--causes damage not only to the two non-aligned countries and their peoples but to the whole movement and the international community.

The conference asked the foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Zambia and the head of the Political Department of the PLO to exert all possible efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities and peaceful settlement between Iraq and Iran, with the observance of the well-known principles of the policy of non-alignment.

No less important though adopted after many and long debates is the stand of the conference that the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea can only be solved through the withdrawal of foreign troops from these countries. The value of this stand is not minimized by the fact that the text of the final document does not specify the names of the countries whose troops are in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Agreement has also been reached to demand the reduction of big powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean which should become a "zone of peace".

The ministers sharply condemned South Africa's racist regime and decided that the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau the assistance to the struggle of the Namibian people led by its only legitimate representative is SWAPO [sentence as received].

The Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East crisis, the conference established. A just solution can only be reached through the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to its independent and sovereign state. The conference also established that separate accords concerning the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict are in flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people and Arab states.

The ministers upheld the sovereignty of Lebanon on its territory within all of its internationally recognized boundaries. They called on all member-countries of the movement to sever relations, formal and informal, with Israel.

They also initiated an action in the UN which is to lead to the world organisation's taking steps against Israel for its refusal to implement [word indistinct] UN resolutions, and instructed the Non-Aligned Coordination Committee to take action in this respect.

The conference participants agreed that a proposal be sent to the United Nations on the impermissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The ministers also supported the sovereignty, independence, unity and the non-aligned status of Cyprus.

On the Western Sahara problem, the non-aligned ministers also took a stand on the necessity of ensuring negotiations among all parties concerned in order to determine the genuine wishes and aspirations of the Western Sahara people and ensure that they freely exercise their right to self-determination.

The non-aligned expressed concern over tensions in some parts of Central America and the Caribbean. They condemned every form of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. They supported Cuba's legitimate Guantanamo base [as received].

The conference upheld Bolivia's claim for an outlet on the Pacific Ocean.

The minister pointed out the importance of the efforts invested by the European non-aligned and neutral countries towards bringing about a relaxation of international tensions in Europe in accordance with the principles of the CSCE Final Act. They expressed concern over the intensification of tensions in the Mediterranean as an outcome of Israel's continuing its policy of aggression and the deployment of foreign armament and military forces in the region.

The declaration expresses regret over the Iraqi-Iranian war and its inflicting losses in human lives and material damage on the peoples of the two non-aligned countries.

The section of the text relating to the Iraqi-Iranian war says that "no state should acquire or occupy territories by the use of force and whatever territories have been acquired in this way should be returned."

"The territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all states should be respected, no state should try to interfere or intervene in the internal affairs of other states, all differences or claims which may exist between states should be settled by peaceful means".

The minister expressed deep concern over the situation in Southeast Asia which is burdened with conflicts and tensions, bearing in mind in particular that involved here are some member-countries on the Non-Aligned Movement. They reiterated their support to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and pointed to the impermissibility of the use of force against sovereign states. Warning that the Kampuchea crisis could jeopardize a broader region, the conference urged a political solution which would include the withdrawal of foreign troops. This would ensure full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region, including Kampuchea.

The Non-Aligned Conference urged the Kampuchean people's right alone to decide on their future. It also warned that humanitarian problems deriving from the conflict in the region demand urgent measures. Due to this, it is essential that all the countries of the region start negotiations which would contribute to the settling of differences, establishment of lasting peace and stability and the elimination of interference, threats and foreign intervention. Reserves on this section of the text were expressed only by Vietnam.

The non-aligned countries' ministers extended support to the people of Namibia and condemned the South African racist regime for its refusal to withdraw from this country, thus causing a threat to peace. They called on the UN Security Council urgently to impose comprehensive economic sanctions on the South African regime in order to force it to end its illegal occupation of Namibia. The ministers maintain that, in case this is not done, it will be necessary to hold a special UN General Assembly session on the level of foreign ministers in order to take measures on Namibia, in accordance with the UN Charter.

The conference assessed apartheid to be a threat to international peace and security, and extended support to the oppressed South African people who continue to struggle for the realization of their inalienable rights. It also called for an unconditional release of all political prisoners in South Africa. The conference criticized countries, particularly Western, which maintain strong economic ties with the regime in Pretoria. It also condemned South Africa's continuous aggression against the frontline countries--Angola, Mozambique and Zambia--and threats to Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The declaration expresses serious concern at the military build-up in the Indian Ocean area, as the great powers have continued to intensify their presence in these waters, thus threatening peace and security in the region. It points especially to the expansion of existing foreign military bases and installations, and the deployment of nuclear weapons and weapons for mass annihilation.

For these reasons, the non-aligned countries will endeavour to ensure the success of an international conference on the Indian Ocean to be held later this year in Colombo, Sri Lanka, with the aim of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The declaration asks the French Government to start negotiations with the Government of the Malagasy Republic on some Malagasy islands. As concerns Mayotte, one of the Comoro Islands, the document expresses solidarity with the people of the Comoros "in their legitimate struggle to liberate this island from the French occupation and to preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros".

The declaration upheld the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Malta, as well as its non-aligned status based on the principles of non-alignment as a positive contribution to peace and stability in the Mediterranean.

Some delegations expressed their reserves on certain provisions of the final declaration. Thus Afghanistan considers the part of the declaration dealing with the Afghanistan crisis to be "interference in internal affairs" because the crisis--as stated by the representative of the Kabul government--can only be settled by bilateral negotiations. Vietnam expressed its support for this stand of Afghanistan. Vietnam also expressed reserves on the part of the text relating to Southeast Asia.

New Economic Structure Urged

LD141426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 14 Feb 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Feb (PTI)--Priority oil supplies and the massive transfer of resources and technology to developing countries in the energy sector, a time-bound programme to phase out trade barriers against them and a contingency world food reserve, are some of the major recommendations of nonaligned ministerial conference here.

A significant party to the nonaligned declaration, which envisages short and long term arrangements to help energy deficit developing countries, were the oil exporting members of the 95 nation movement.

The foreign ministers, who adopted the declaration at the five day conference yesterday, favour time-bound projects to give meaning to economic cooperation efforts among themselves. In a recommendation, the conference has urged rich nations to create an "interest subsidy scheme" to help developing countries that need market funds on concessionary terms.

The conference calls for "appropriate measures on energy supplies on a priority basis." Supplies will, however, be made "without prejudice to national interests of all countries" and "satisfaction" is recorded at efforts by oil exporting countries to reduce acuteness of developing country problems.

Proposing an "action oriented" approach and a "time-bound" frame to give shape to the concept of collective self-reliance among themselves, the nonaligned ministers commend without elaboration a Vienna report of last year, envisaging, among other things developing country institutions to help alleviate balance of payment problems.

Without spelling out specifics in the area of economic cooperation among developing countries, they have "commended" as "a very useful basis," the Vienna report to a high level developing country meeting of Group of 77 at Caracas, Venezuela, next May.

While pursuing "collective autonomy" as a way to strengthen bargaining capacity, nonaligned nations reiterate the call for global round of negotiations with advanced countries on economic cooperation.

The ministers blame the "negative attitude of a small minority of industrialized countries" for the stalemate in launching global negotiations. The developing world as a whole "cannot on any pretext evade its responsibility for the establishment of new international economic order," the declaration says. "Rich countries must envisage global negotiations" constructively, it urges.

Gulf War Peace Proposal

LD131246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (TANJUG)--The Political Committee of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference today asked the foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the head of Political Department of the PLO "to exert all possible efforts in order to contribute" to the implementation of the principles of nonalignment in the conflict between Iraq and Iran with a view to solving the conflict by peaceful means and establishing "peaceful relations" between those countries.

The text soon to be adopted by the political committee, does not specify whether the mission is to go to Baghdad and Tehran, which would be logical to suppose, but it specifies the guidelines for action. The text is to be soon adopted by heads of non-aligned countries' delegates at the plenary ministerial session.

The text of the declaration to be submitted to the ministers for approval reads as follows:

"While expressing its profound regret at the five-months-old Iraq-Iran war and at the damages to lives and properties it has caused to the two nations as well as the threat it poses to the Nonaligned Movement, the conference reiterated and emphasized the principles of the movement of nonaligned countries that no state should acquire or occupy territories by the use of force, and whatever territories have been acquired in this way should be returned, and acts of aggression may not be launched against any country."

"The territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all states should be respected and no state should try to interfere or intervene in the internal affairs of other states, and all differences or claims which may exist between states should be settled by peaceful means with a view that peaceful relations should prevail among nember states.

"The conference asked the foreign ministers of Cuba, India, Zambia and the head of the Political Department of the PLO to exert all possible efforts in order to contrubute to the implementation of the afore-mentioned principles".

Iraqi, Iranian Delegates' Comments

LD132015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (TANJUG)--At the closing session of the ministerial conference in New Delhi, Iraq's representative expressed great satisfaction with "excellent results of the conference" and his country's readiness to help to a maximum in the implementation of the conclusions of this conference.

Iraq, according to him, is ready to receive the mission appointed by the conference to search for solution of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Iran's representative considers, however, that "still much should have been said" about the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which he called "Iraq's aggression."

The Iranian representative said that withdrawal of Iraqi troops is the basic precondition for ending of the war. Iran too will receive the mission of the conference to establish the real state of affairs.

Iranian Delegation's Objections

LD141000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS correspondent from New Delhi, the Iranian delegation at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference objected to paragraph 26 of the proposal put forward by the political committee of this conference. The text of this paragraph is as follows:

This conference--while expressing its deep sorrow about the 5-month old Iraq-Iran war and the damages and casualties suffered by both nations as a result, and in view of the threat to the Nonaligned Movement from the continuation of this war--has decided to go through its laws and review the [word indistinct] principles of the Nonaligned Movement. The conference once again emphasizes these principles: that no government must take over or occupy territory of others by resorting to force, and that any land taken in this way must be returned. No act of aggression must be waged against another government, and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of every government must be respected; no government must interfere in the internal affairs of other governments; and all disputes and differences that might exist between governments must be solved by peaceful means, to restore peaceful relations between the countries involved. The conference asked the foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the head of the Political Bureau of the PLO to do their best in assisting in the implementation of the above-mentioned principles.

In view of the last clause of this paragraph, the Iranian delegation made the following objection at the final session of the conference:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It is deemed necessary to explain several points in view of the last clause of paragraph 26 of the final resolution of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, on 13 February in New Delhi:

1. The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to emphasize its own proposals in connection with the 5-month old war imposed by Iraq and regards what has been approved at this conference as only a small part of the decisions that are necessary to defend [as heard] aggression. The delegation asks the movement to persistently review the issue fully and by gathering sufficient information about this aggression [word indistinct], condemn the aggressor and suspend membership of the aggressive party.

2. An end to the aggression and the unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive forces must be the most basic and first condition for the start of any effort to end the war.

3. The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, before the end of the aggression and the total withdrawal of the aggressive forces from the occupied territory--as it has announced many times before--will only accept delegations that are aware of the stand of the warring parties, and come to Iran to investigate the aggression.

Consensus on Afghan Question

LD131412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi--The Political Committee of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference today coordinated the final question of the political part of the declaration on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. A consensus was reached on all issues relating to the Afghan question as early as this morning. The only issue of dispute remaining is whether the resolution should contain the full title "Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" or only "Afghanistan."

After a long discussion and consultations that have been going on since this morning, accompanied by the chairman's explanation that the full names of countries are not usually indicated in the movement, the delegates--with some reservations--agreed to adopt a text that does not contain the words "democratic republic." The chairman said that this does not necessarily mean that the full name of the country is thereby brought into question.

Declaration on Afghanistan

BK131400 Hong Kong AFP in English 1305 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--The 95-nation Non-Aligned Movement today called for a political settlement of the Afghanistan crisis on the basis of withdrawal of "foreign troops" from that country.

The final declaration, approved by the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference, also called for "full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan".

The conference political committee was bogged down for seven hours today discussing a South Yemeni amendment, which urged that Afghanistan be called "Democratic Republic of Afghanistan", but Pakistan argued that, unlike India, it did not recognise the Kabul regime and the declaration should not imply that the non-aligned nations did. "If we had agreed on the name--Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--it would have implied that we recognise the present regime", Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi told AFP. Under the compromise formula, the words "democratic republic" had been dropped.

Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost said he was "disappointed" with the outcome of the conference. "We never approved discussing our internal affairs in the forum of the Non-Aligned Movement", Mr Dost said. "It does not matter how they call our country... the fact remains that our country is called 'Democratic Republic of Afghanistan'", Mr Dost said.

The amendment was moved late last night by South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad.

Mr Shahi alleged in the morning that Pakistan had no knowledge that the amendment was included in the final draft, which was presented at the political committee today for approval. "We were surprised to see it and we immediately protested", Mr Shahi said.

Mr B.A. Clarke of Nigeria, who chaired the drafting committee, refuted allegations that the amendment was brought about from the "back door". "The amendment was circulated long back and it was included with the approval of the members present at the time", Mr Clarke told newsmen. Besides calling for withdrawal of "foreign troops from Afghanistan", the declaration called for "affirming the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour". The ministers noted with grave concern the situation in southwest Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region", the declaration said. "They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security".

"In this context, the ministers viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern". "They urgently called for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan". "They urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes", the declaration said. "They called on all states to exercise restraint and to avoid further endangering for peace and security of the region and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the states of the region".

The declaration has incorporated the amendment put forward by Pakistan on the second day of the official level conference which started on Feb 4. The original Indian draft did not mention the demand for withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan.

Afghanistan Rejects Declaration

OW131725 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--Afghanistan today rejected categorically the final declaration of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference calling for withdrawal of foreign troops and a political solution of the crisis.

In a statement read at the concluding session of the conference, the Afghan delegation warned that section of the declaration on Afghanistan was "a clear violation of the sovereignty of a full member" and "a dangerous precedent." "No power on earth will be able to change the system of government adopted by the people of Afghanistan," the delegation said. The statement described the declaration as "an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan," and said that only direct negotiations among parties concerned could help a political settlement of the dispute.

"No other way will bring results in resolving the situation in southwest Asia," added the statement, read out by the deputy leader of the Afghan delegation, Mohammad Sakhi Danishjo on behalf of Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. The statement charged that "some countries backed by the enemies of Afghanistan" had carried on a campaign to malign the people and government of Afghanistan during the conference. It deplored that there was no mention at all in the conference declaration of the "interference and act of aggression against Afghanistan."

"We strongly reject the entire paragraph of this declaration concerning the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," it said.

The statement was made after the chairman of the conference, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, had got the New Delhi declaration approved by the full plenary session of the five-day meeting by acclamation. Mr Danishjo also demanded that the Afghan delegation's views should be fully reflected in the final declaration of the meeting.

The Afghan stand was immediately supported by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who said that the declaration on Afghanistan was "against the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan." Mr Thach said the Afghan Government had a right to invite foreign troops into the country if it felt its security was threatened. Mr Thach said that the conference declaration was tantamount to "depriving the people of Afghanistan of their legitimate right of self-defence." "We, along with the Government of Afghanistan, object to paragraph 24 (on Afghanistan) in the final declaration," he added.

The Vietnamese minister informed the session that his delegation had also reservations on that part of the declaration which referred to Southeast Asia and this would be conveyed to the conference secretariat in writing.

Strong objections to the conference decisions were also made by the delegations of Iran and Malta.

Before Iran spoke, conference chairman Rao had told the delegates that the role of the four-man committee (India, Cuba, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation) was to better understand the position of the two sides and help bring an end to the Gulf war.

Objection to the declaration was also raised at the closing session by Maltese foreign minister, Danny Cremona. Warning that the credibility of the Non-Aligned Movement was in doubt because of its refusal to condemn Libya for its claim on the Maltese continental shelf, Mr Cremona rejected the conference declaration of the dispute "as a token of our strong feelings."

Before formally ending the ninth Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference. Mr Rao also announced that the next meeting of foreign ministers would be held on September 2 and 3 next year at Baghdad followed by the conference of heads of state from September 6 to 10.

SRV Objection to Declaration

OW131605 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--Vietnam raised a lone voice in the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference here to express its "reservation" over the movement's commitment to seek withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea (Cambodia) as well as Southeast Asia, it was learned today.

The Vietnamese delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, added its reservation to the New Delhi delcaration despite "not wanting to disagree with the consensus" of the 95-member body. Informed sources said the Vietnamese statement read: "However, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea (PRK) has repeatedly stated that any decisions on the sovereignty of Kampuchea which does not take the PRK into account will be considered null and void. This is fully supported by Vietnam." Official conference spokesman J.B. Dixit told a news briefing late tonight, before the final formal session, that Vietnam had a reservation on the section dealing with Southeast Asia. He did not elaborate.

Salvadoran Delegate's Approval

PA140220 Paris AFP in Spanish 1016 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador today expressed pleasure here at the inclusion of a specific statement in the final resolution of the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries condemning foreign intervention in El Salvador.

The delegation of the FDR's "Political-Diplomatic Commission," which is composed of Ruben Zamora, Ana Maria Echeverria, Joaquin Samayoa and Francisco Altschul, told AFP that it regrets the fact that the Salvadoran junta left its position as observer vacant. In the delegates' opinion, this proves the "Junta is isolated internationally."

The four FDR representatives voiced their appreciation for the fact that the foreign ministers of 15 countries--particularly Mozambique, Guyana, Cuba, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Seychelles and Guinea-Bissau, as well as Mexico, which has the status of observer--raised the issue of El Salvador at the plenary session of the conference.

The passage of the nonaligned resolution referring to El Salvador says:

"The ministers condemned all types of intervention and meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador and called on governments to abstain from supplying arms and providing other types of military assistance under present circumstances.

"They also expressed their concern and warned against any attempt at direct military intervention in that area, because this would lead to an extension and regionalization of the conflict, increasing the suffering of the peoples in the area." [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1035 GMT on 13 February, in a similar report, adds the following: We are very satisfied with the stand of the non-aligned ministerial conference on the Salvadoran people's revolutionary struggle, representative of the Salvadoran National Front Ruben Zamorra told TANJUG reporters today in New Delhi.

[The representatives of the front won full support by 22 speakers in the general debate and contacted 42 delegations which expressed solidarity with them.

[Zamora stressed that the FMFL-FDR alliance is convinced of an early victory and believes that the Salvadoran people will eventually have its true representatives in the Non-Aligned Movement. The ruling junta, which is a formal member of the Non-Aligned Movement, has no delegation in New Delhi. Zamorra recalled three items in the FMFL-FDR programme: democratic society, economic and social reforms and non-alignment as the principle of the foreign policy. He said that the armed struggle in El Salvador was entering the final phase. He also announced an early beginning of the second phase of offensive against the junta's forces in the country. In Zamorra's assessment, the junta is becoming more and more isolated on the international plane and is sustained only through the substantial U.S. aid.]

ACTIVITIES OF DELEGATES AT NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Nabavi Press Conference

LD131318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS correspondents in New Delhi, engineer Nabavi, head of the Iranian delegation at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, took part in a press conference last night and answered reporters' questions.

In reply to a question as to whether Iran would leave the Nonaligned Movement if its proposals at this conference are not approved, Nabavi said: We have not made such a decision.

A reporter asked: Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost yesterday raised the proposal of bilateral discussions to resolve difficulties between Iran and Afghanistan. What are your views on this matter?

Engineer Nabavi replied: We shall not have any discussion with any government in connection with the fate of the Afghan nation. We have not even contacted any international organization about the Afghan problem and we are not going to do so. The fate of the nation of Afghanistan must be determined by the Afghan people themselves, and only international authorities are able to expel foreign forces from the territory of Afghanistan. On the other hand, we do not consider the present regime of Afghanistan as representative of the people of that country. Therefore, we will not agree to make any contact with this regime in connection with the fate of the Afghan nation.

A correspondent of the New Delhi STATESMAN asked: What were the subjects of discussion during your meeting yesterday with the UN secretary general?

Engineer Nabavi replied: There has been no meeting between Waldheim and myself, but at Mrs Gandhi's party, Waldheim asked to hold a meeting with me to discuss the Afghan issue; and he said that the representative of the Government of Pakistan and the envoy from Afghanistan will take part as the representatives of the ruling party [as heard]. And I informed him of the exact contents of the talks. [sentence as heard]

On the other hand, Hashemi, deputy of the prime minister of Iran, raised some issues on Waldheim's stand in connection with the American hostages and claims made by the American authorities about torture, and said: A secretary general of an international organization must comment on an issue only if he is well informed. Waldheim said that his comments were unofficial, apologized and promised to make up for this mistake.

During this press conference engineer Nabavi, commenting on the aggression of the puppet Iraqi regime against Iran and the role of the Nonaligned Conference, said: Our fear is that the Nonaligned Conference may have the same fate as the United Nations; that is, it may either remain indifferent about aggressions, or if it makes a decision, it may not have the power to implement it.

Nabavi added: The maximal ability of this conference is to condemn Iraqi aggression, but even this will not help to remove that aggression.

He added: Iraq's excuse that Iran began the war is not acceptable at all, because the Iraqi aggression is quite clear. And at this point I invite you to come to Iran to visit the violated region and see the Iraqi regime's attack on Iran. I must say that if Iraq had any objection to the agreement and the bilateral treaties, it should have acted through international authorities instead of invading our country's territory.

A correspondent asked: Now that the American hostages have been released, will Iran take any action to reestablish relations with the United States? Behzad Nabavi replied: I have already said many times that deterioration of relations between us and America did not result from seizure of the den of espionage and hence will not improve with the release of the hostages. The roots of the U.S. anger toward the revolution and our fight with America are very deep. After losing Iran, America is busy hatching plots against our country; and the conspiracy and aggression of the Iraqi regime are part of these plots. We are not thinking of establishing relations with such a country ever again; we are trying to be rid of our connection with America.

Another correspondent asked about the release of the four British prisoners in Iran. Nabavi replied: these four Britons were arrested on charges of espionage; their problem will be reviewed carefully, and if it is proven that they are spies, then we shall put them on trial, as would any other country in the world; and if they are acuitted they shall be freed.

Commenting on the issue of ships passing through the Shatt Al-'Arab, Nabavi said: The Government of Iran is cooperating with the International Red Cross and the United Nations to assist the departure of these ships and it is Iraq who is creating problems..

Behzad Nabavi said: I do not consider the Government of Iraq to be the representative of the people of that country. I am certain that the nation of Iraq will topple Saddam's regime and that they do not need any foreign help. He continued his remarks and said: Iran assists all freedom movements, in accordance with its foreign policy.

Behzad Nabavi was asked to comment on exporting the revolution and how it is going to be done. He said: This is not tantamount to invading other countries by military force. You can see love for revolutionary Iran in the most remote part of Africa, Asia and among all oppressed countries and nations. This is what is meant by exporting the Islamic revolution, which so frightens the superpowers.

Nabavi, Chatti Meet

GF140750 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, met yesterday with Brother Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs and the head of the Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, which concluded in New Delhi last night. During the meeting, which was held in the Iranian delegation's residence, the two sides discussed the task of the committee formed by the Islamic Conference to investigate the Iraqi war imposed on Iran. Brother Nabavi reiterated the stands of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on various issues.

Angolan Minister Interview

FL170159 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Interview by unidentified Havana TV correspondent with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge during a reception given by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca in New Delhi for nonaligned foreign ministers; date not given; in Spanish--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Jorge, I would first like to know your opinion about the impact on the conference of the recent South African aggression against Mozambique.

[Answer] The Angolan people, party and government were highly indignant on receiving the news about another aggression by the Pretoria regime against the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, especially because that attack was aimed at our fellow combatants of the African National Congress. For us, this meant that South Africa, in its permanent defiance of the international community, can afford not only to attack the People's Republic of Angola, on the pretext of attacking SWAPO bases located on our territory as part of our multifaceted support of SWAPO combatants, but also to attack the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In our opinion, this shows the impunity that the Pretoria regime enjoys to a certain extent, thanks to the connivance of the Western powers, namely the countries that make up the so-called group of five, which are thinking of their large financial and economic interests, the sale of arms and the possibility of nuclear technology transfer. This means that it is possible that South Africa might be thinking of increasing its aggressions against the frontline countries, because of their firm determination to help liberation movements.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what is your assessment of this conference, specifically as it concerns your country and the general interests of the Nonaligned Movement?

[Answer] We believe that this ministerial conference is important to the extent that it allows us to make an analysis of the international situation, considering the many conflicts that exist, particularly as a result of the growing maneuvers by imperialism to foster plots, intrigues and wars between countries that are members of the Nonaligned Movement. We also believe that this conference may make it possible to find the ways and means of gradually eliminating the possibilities of tensions and conflicts, and to harmonize relations among the nonaligned.

Sri Lanka Minister Interviewed

BK141149 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed has said that despite the much publicized differences and difficulties between certain member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, there was no doubt that the movement is now stronger than at any time before.

Interviewed by our special correspondent, he said that it was clear that no nation or country will leave the movement, as Burma had done after the Havana summit. Hameed felt that it was significant that members wanted solutions to be found by the movement itself. This, he said, is the strongest indication that the future of the movement is assured.

The Sri Lanka delegation, Hameed said, had done yeoman work in the committee to introduce new proposals that will enrich and strengthen the final declaration and the work of the movement.

One of the questions that Sri Lanka had pressed was to focus attention on the proposal made by President Jayewardene on world disarmament and the need to have concrete action to secure the elimination of the arms race. He said that Sri Lanka had also succeeded in persuading the economic committee to accept a proposal to spotlight the need for housing in developing countries and also to pursue Prime Minister Premadasa's suggestion to declare a year for the homeless, to draw attention to this pressing problem.

In the political committee Sri Lanka's proposal for a border dispute commission will be combined with the proposals by Yugoslavia, Iraq and other countries to evolve a nonaligned machinery for the conciliation and settlement of disputes. This matter, Hammed said, will be forwarded to the coordination bureau for early action.

Cuba's Malmierca, Reddy Meet

FL131138 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca paid a courtesy call on Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy earlier in the week in New Delhi. Malmierca extended greetings from Cuban President Fidel Castro. He and Sanjiva Reddy talked about the excellent relations between the two countries.

PLO's Qaddumi, Ghandi Meet

JN121713 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. During the meeting, Brother Abu al-Lutf communicated an oral message from Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. It has been learned that the message deals with the latest developments in the situation in the Middle East. The message also deals with the continued Zionist attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon.

Mrs Gandhi reiterated the Indian people's and government's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle, led by their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, for their legitimate rights to return to their land, to determine their future and to set up their independent state.

Mrs Gandhi added that India denounces the Zionist racist policies and the arbitrary practices to which the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian land are exposed.

Nepal's Shahi, Gandhi Talk

BK121643 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi called on Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi yesterday. According to the Foreign Ministry, Minister Shahi also called on External Affairs Minister of India P.V. Narasimha Rao. Bilateral, regional and international matters were discussed at the talks held in a cordial atmosphere, it was stated.

NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCY POOL SESSION OPENS IN DELHI

BK160927 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] India has offered its capacity and experience to all other nonaligned countries for developing a balanced flow of information.

The offer was made by Minister for Information and Broadcasting Vasant Sathe while inaugurating the sixth meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the nonaligned news agencies pool in New Delhi today. He called for a change from a monopolistic mass media to a representative international information order. Representatives of news agencies and a large number of journalists and others connected with the mass media are among those attending the 3-day meeting. Observers from some other countries and specialized UN agencies are also attending the meeting.

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 13 FEB

LD132148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (TANJUG)—The Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference closed here today at 22:35 hours local time (17:05 GMT). The conference, which was in session since February 9, adopted at the end of its five-day session the declaration on current international political and economic problems.

NEXT NONALIGNED SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN BAGHDAD

LD140001 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (TANJUG)--The ministerial conference of the non-aligned has decided that the next, seventh summit of the non-aligned countries be held in Baghdad from September 6 to 10 next year. According to this decision, a preparatory meeting of the coordinating bureau at the level of ambassadors will be held immediately before the summit, on August 31 and September 1, while foreign ministers will meet on September 2 and 3.

POPE JOHN PAUL MAKES BRIEF VISIT, HOLDS MASS

Arrival in Karachi

BK161540 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II was accorded a welcome befitting his position when he arrived in Karachi from the Vatican this afternoon on a short visit. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq received him at the airport. Provincial Governor S.M. Abbasi, the archbishop of Karachi, Cardinal (Joseph Corto) and members of the diplomatic corps were also present at the airport to receive the pope, who was accorded a 21-gun salute and was presented a guard of honor. After the airport ceremony, the pope proceeded via a motorcade to the national stadium, where he attended a mass.

Explosion at Airport

BK161557 Hong Kong AFP in English 1552 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Karachi, 16 Feb (AFP)--An explosion at Karachi Airport today shortly before the arrival of Pope John Paul II from Rome left one person dead and two injured, witnesses of the blast reported. A doctor called to the scene of the attack said that the victim of the blast seemed to be a Pakistani citizen.

According to a witness, the bomb had been placed near the airport's VIP lounge. The U.S. consul in Karachi, at the airport shortly after the blast, covered the body of the victim with his coat. Witnesses said the pope and his entourage seemed not to have noticed that an explosion had taken place, and the scheduled ceremonies around his arrival here went according to plan.

Leaves for Manila

BK161726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II, during his brief visit to Karachi this evening, held a holy mass at the jam-packed national stadium. Before his departure for Manila, the pope held a 20-mintue meeting with president in the VIP lounge at Karachi Airport. He was given a ceremonial send off. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq saw him off at the airport.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ON 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Islamabad

BK160958 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister, has said that his country attaches great importance to its relations with Pakistan. He expressed the hope that his visit will further stabilize and strengthen the two countries' relations. He was talking to newsmen on his arrival at Islamabad Airport early this morning on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan.

Genscher said that during his visit, he will have an opportunity to hold talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. He also noted that a conference of FRG ambassadors in the region will be held in Islamabad during the next 2 days, which reveals how his country values Pakistan's role in international affairs.

Replying to a question, the FRG foreign minister said that his country has, with sharp interest and attention, reviewed the extent to which the true spirit of the Nonaligned Movement governed the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi. He said that the Nonaligned Movement, in the correct and real sense of the term, is capable of playing an important role for peace and stability all over the world.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who received the FRG foreign minister at the airport, said that he hopes to exchange views with Genscher on a number of issues. We were awaiting his visit, he added.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says that Genscher will hold formal talks with Agha Shahi later this morning

Talks With Shahi

LD161406 Hamburg DPA in German 1143 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Islamabad (DPA)--Today in Islamabad, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher assured Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi that the Pakistan Government can count on the aid and support of Europe in its efforts to stabilize the crisis situation in southwest Asia. During a talk lasting more than 2 and 1/2 hours, at the start of his first visit to Pakistan, Genscher spoke of a "key role" for Pakistan in stabilizing the region, particularly in the Afghanistan conflict. The vice chancellor expressed the view that the international situation is currently in its most serious phase since World War II.

"We must not ignore Afghanistan," Genscher warned at a joint meeting of the two countries' delegations at the Islamabad Foreign Ministry. "This question will decide whether the Soviet Union feels justified in continuing its old-style policy of hegemony or whether it abandons further adventures of this kind." It was reported from Genscher's delegation that the two foreign ministers advocate a political solution to the Afghanistan conflict.

Shahi said after the talks that apart from the problem of Afghanistan, he and Genscher discussed the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Middle East and the results of the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if and of the recent Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi. Shahi reported that his and Genscher's views on the crisis situation in southwest Asia are "essentially identical." He and Genscher also discussed opportunities for enhanced cooperation between Pakistan and Europe in economic development. According to Bonn delegation circles, Genscher's first visit to Pakistan is not subject to "any acute political pressures;" fortunately, no problems exist between Pakistan and the FRG, so that Genscher's trip may be described as a "good-will tour" to a friendly country with a key geopolitical position.

A spokesman for the Bonn delegation described the first talk between Genscher and Agha Shahi as "very understanding and friendly." A second talk between the two ministers is planned for Tuesday, and on Tuesday evening Genscher is to be received in Rawalpindi by Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Apart from his talks with the Pakistani Government, Genscher is also occupied in Islamabad with a regional conference of German ambassadors, which he opened on Monday morning. This 2-day conference, being attended by the heads of 13 German embassies in southwest Asia and in the Middle East, is also concerned with the crisis situation in the region, the situation in the Middle East, German arms sales abroad and the results of the recent conferences in At-Ta'if and New Delhi.

KHOMEYNI 11 FEB ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO MARTYRS

GF131738 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Message by Imam Khomeyni delivered by his son, Ahmad Khomeyni, at 11 February ceremony of tribute to martyrs at freedom sports complex in Tehran--read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran, a special ceremony was held in Tehran at the freedom sports complex on the afternoon of 11 February to pay homage to the martyrs and invalids of the revolution. The ceremony was attended by the families of martyrs and invalids from Lebanon, Palestine, Algeria, Libya, Syria, Bahrain, Afghanistan and Iran. A number of people who became invalids in the war imposed by Iran on Iraq also attended.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Haj Ahmad Aqa Khomeyni, son of the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, read out a message from Imam Khomeyni for the martyrs, invalids and wounded of the revolution. The message reads as follows:

At the advent of the 3d year of the revolution, which owes its victory to the unprecedented valiant sacrifices of the nation, especially the sacrifices of the martyrs and invalids, I pray to God that blessings be bestowed upon the immortal martyrs and health and security be granted the great invalids and wounded. We owe a great deal to these valiant people, who cleansed the country of the sordid existence of the infidels' ringleaders and the atheists by defeating them, with the support of the hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people, and proved the nobility of the great Iranian nation and humanity by giving the sacrifice of their blood and life and hoisting the banner of "There is no god but God" over our beloved country. [passage indistinct]

Our country had to face great difficulties during these 2 years, but with the grace of God we emerged from these difficulties victoriously and successfully. We hope to be steadfast in our perseverance against the difficulties that are a part of every revolution. Our nation and armed forces withstood the test of these 2 years and proved that they will never lose what they have gained by staking their lives--at any cost. They are prepared to safeguard the gains even if they have to sacrifice their own or their sons' lives. Martyrs, invalids, the wounded and their families have proven that we will never allow imperialism to play with the fate of this country.

Families of the martyrs, through the martyrdom of your valiant and prided sons of the soil, you have shown to the world that you will not refrain from sacrificing any assets for Islam. You are the life and soul of this nation, may God help you. By sacrificing your children you have proven to all that the internal and external conspiracies cannot humble this determined nation. The struggle of our country is an ideological struggle, and jihad for the sake of ideology cannot be defeated. This jihad is the jihad of an ideology that motivates the people from one end of the country to the other to remove all difficulties and hardships. Victory kisses the feet of the nation that has found the true path--the righteous path for humanity--and has risen for a sacred jihad to adopt it.

Oh martyrs: Rest assured under the blessings of God that your nation will never let the victory that you have achieved slip out of its hands. Oh families of the [word indistinct] martyrs and dear invalids: You who have achieved immortality by sacrificing your well-being, be assured that the nation is determined to (?protect) the God-willed government until the appearance of the mahdi. Long live the Islamic Republic of Iran, victory to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 11 February 1981

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

LD131506 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1115 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Address by Imam Khomeyni to a rally of officers, cadets, NCO's, staff and soldiers of the second department and of the officers academy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran held in Khomeyni's residence in Tehran on 13 February--recorded, duration 32 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

11 February is a day when the army and the nation united, a day when the army left Satan and returned to God, chanting "God is greatest" and, enjoying the support of the nation, triumphed over Satan. For this reason, the event should be a lesson for us for the rest of our lives. If a nation has all its segments working and is monolithically united, no power is able to stand up to it or harm it. Superpowers who wish to overcome and exploit a country either want that country and its people to become their backers, so that they might exploit them as a whole, or wish to play one group against another, with the aim of sowing discord among the citizens of that country and the various groups therein. They know that if they wish to exploit a country they must keep that country and its people in their place, so as to facilitate their exploitation. To exploit this or that country, they wish, by one means or another, to obtain the submission of the people concerned. They do not intend to destroy the nation entirely; should the people unite and rise against them, the world powers would not confront such a nation, since all of their efforts are aimed at exploitation. When an entire nation stands up to them, exploitation is not possible. Therefore, their main efforts are concerned with sowing discord among the nation itself, among the segments of the nation, so that with discord among the people--one lot on this side and another lot on that side--they can achieve domination. And when they achieve domination, they put some roughneck in power and make him subjugate the country. They can then bring to fruition their own exploitation and the results that might arise from domination of a country.

Therefore, our nation, which experienced this reality with the unity of our words and deeds and which triumphed over all of the powers that backed the deposed shah of Iran and later his malevolent successor, who was subsequently chosen as the unlawful prime minister, came to realize that none of these powers could stand up to a monolithic nation.

History's lesson for us is that, should we wish to realize our aims and make our country become what it is and what we wish to be--that is, to bring to fruition the result of all this blood, all these martyrs, all these combatants, and so forth--we should all work together. This is a lesson that we learned from 11 February. We should all realize the meaning of this lesson and should preserve and safeguard it with all our might.

We are grateful to all of the armed forces, whether military or law enforcement forces, gendarmerie or revolution guards--that is, all of the forces now serving the country--and all of them are now serving Islam. If there be an exception, it is a small one in this unending sea, in these vast waves that have come about in Iran at present. I am grateful to all of them, and the Iranian nation, too, is grateful to all of the armed forces, whether those who were present in the arena and later joined Islam and contributed to the liberation of Islam--and the blessed Almighty shall reward them--or those who percolated from amid the ranks of the nation, the armed forces which boiled over from amid the nation.

I thank them all, and our nation is loyal to all of them. I know that the army, the entire armed forces, are loyal to their nation, Islam and their country and people. [chants of "God is greatest," "Khomeyni is the leader"]

The conquest of a country and the defeat of a great power is a great achievement, but the difficulties ensuing from conquest and victory are more than those faced in the course of victory. In the course of attaining a victory, different groups in a country, even if they are against the ideology, the nation and all that the people want, either do not express their opposition or, if they are wise, they endorse the victory. As you have witnessed in the course of the great wave that is sweeping Iran, in the course of the revolution, there was no open opposition. Of course, there was genuine opposition but it stopped at that time; therefore victory was easier to achieve than a pseudovictory.

After you and the nation achieved victory, various groups that wanted to abuse it--their way was different from yours--came into existence and sometimes even attributed the victory to themselves. The remark by some people and sociologists--that if a nation achieves victory it becomes united and if it is defeated it becomes disunited--opposes what we are witnessing in reality. In reality, after victory a nation starts expressing opposition, because various strata have different goals. We witnessed this after the victory of the Iranian nation. Fronts and groups that once showed no opposition expressed opposition in the days after the victory, in order to take advantage and to attribute this miraculous act to themselves.

In Kordestan they said: We have the democrats [members of the Kurdish Democratic Party]. They argued: We have participated in achieving the victory and we must now do such and such. In other places various groups, both those in Tehran and those that had spread throughout Iran, rose and appeared in opposition and broke the unity of expression, arguing: We have acted, we have achieved victory and we must take advantage of it. Each one thought: We must get rid of the rest; only we should exist. This is because the group of people who could not show themselves at the time of that great wave, after the nation's victory, rose and attempted to register the victory in their name. One group said: We rose up [words indistinct] in a newspaper or a foreign news agency it had been reported that this victory had been achieved by the communists. This was because those who are taking advantage of [words indistinct] are spread among the nation and they themselves sit aside and look to see who achieves victory.

If the Islamic Republic achieves victory, they come and say: We were the ones who made this Islamic Republic. If the foreigners achieve victory, they come and say: We obtained this victory for you. If the East comes out victorious, they say: We are real communists. If the West achieves victory, they say: We are pseudocommunists and we agree with you.

When victory was achieved, each clan, in order to register this greater victory in its own name and to [words indistinct] and to register the results of this victory in its own name and to take advantage, began its opposition. But if this was no victory but a defeat, and there was opposition, they could attribute the stigma of defeat to the others [words indistinct]; but in a victory powers are high, in a victory causes and goals are plentiful. In order to take advantage and record their name in history, the democrats say: It was us. The communist says: It was us. Other individuals could also have said: No, we achieved the victory; whereas anybody who opens his eyes will know that they had no involvement. It was this nation, army, corps and the other forces that became united and achieved the victory. [chants of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader"]

I would like to remind you gentlemen, soldiers, and all of the armed forces and those who are involved in this country that nothing, no characteristic in man, is not present when he is born [words indistinct]. Dictatorship is one of these. When a baby is born it is not a dictator. As a person grows it is not that he assumes all dictatorial characteristics, but with wrong upbringing dictatorship gradually appears. If this baby has correct upbringing, its wish for dictatorship declines; if it is given corrupt upbringing, this baby grows to be a young dictator. Those dictators who were in the armed forces and who were officials in our own and other countries were not born as dictators.

Gradually, when man enters society, gradually, when he enters the system, when he becomes a soldier, when he becomes a military leader, when he becomes a military commander, gradually his very nature matures. To begin with, he himself is unaware of the situation. He does not know that this course is that of dictatorship. He thinks that the course is a humanitarian, Islamic one. But then he continues on his course and the more he does, the more this nature grows.

You should not imagine that at first Reza Khan [the late shah's father] was a dictator or that Hitler was a dictator. When Reza Khan was born, he was not a dictator. Neither was Hitler a dictator. But once they entered society and achieved power, the greater the power became. the greater this characteristic within them became. And so it gradually grew stronger until the time when ne was transformed into a dictator such as Hitler or, in the case of our country, into someone like Reza Khan.

Mohammad Reza was a dictator, but in a different way from that in which his father used to act. He was a dictator and it was with dictatorship that he subjugated the people, with the heavy ignominy that he imposed upon them. And those who forced him to emasculate this country knew his father as a dictator and, apparently, there were undertakings to insure that the son so would be accepted. This did not mean that these people were born dictators right from the start or th t they were freedom seekers from the start.

You who now wish to move toward power in the military sphere--God willing--should pay great attention to this movement; you should see what you are doing. When you achieve power, when you become the commander of a division, when you become the head of an organization, you should watch yourselves and determine whether you are concerned with guiding your own personnel or seek to dedicate yourselves to evil. When you say something--provided you realize you are in error--are you prepared to say: "I have made a mistake, I have committed an error," or will you continue committing the same mistake to the bitter end?

One of the evils of dictatorship with which a dictator is stricken is that once he says something, later he has no power over himself to change his word and his tune if it is against the general interest, if it is against the interests of, say, his own country, if it is also against the interests of the army. He says: I have said so and this must be done. This constitutes the worst kind of dictatorship, to bedevil a man when he says: What I have said must be carried out, even though the country may be weakened as a result.

You who later--God willing--will become active personalities in this realm, who will become Islamic personalities in this realm, should know that were you not to control the very things that are within you, these attributes within yourselves, you might suddenly emerge as dictators. You should not be so self-centered that you think that whatever you say is right! You should not be so egocentric as to not give in and admit your error once you realize you have committed an error; a perfect Muslim is one who, once he realizes his words are right, proceeds to back them with proof and then conveys what he has to say backed by proof.

When the holy Koran says: "There is no compulsion in religion," this is because one cannot impose one's beliefs.

You should pay attention to all this so that when--God willing--you become leaders or commanders, you will fight and remove this nature that resides in man, remove this nature from yourselves, and you should pay attention now lest you find yourselves beset with this immense selfishness, which is the cause of dictatorship and the cause of all evil. Should you see that you have made a mistake, you should admit your error. This admission will only make you look big in the eyes of people. It is when a man knows he is wrong but persists in the error of his ways then he becomes extremely small and puny.

You who are pursuing your studies in military academies should bear these issues in mind, lest you consider your studies as aimed solely at achieving a position for yourselves. These should be aimed at making this position serve the growth of the nation, and should safeguard the land and maritime borders of the nation. Your aim should not be to achieve command, no matter what may befall the nation. This is the characteristic of dictators, who crave great power regardless of the fact that a nation might be emasculated in the process, regardless of the fact that an army might disintegrate. You should pay attention lest this characteristic of dictatorship grow within you. God willing, it does not exist in you right from the start, but should it be there, may it not grow into dictatorship, the worst characteristic, which deprives man of humanity and weakens the country.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES OIL MINISTRY OFFICIALS 15 FEB

GF151232 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] This morning, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received engineer Sadat, the Petroleum Ministry under secretary, who was accompanied by the ministry's assistants and the directors of the following companies: The NIOC, the national Gas Company, the national petrochemical company, the [word indistinct] company and the national truck company.

The petroleum officials reported to the imam on these industries. The imam has issued the necessary directives on this matter.

KHOMEYNI: POWERS DESTROYING IRANIAN PERSONALITY

LD151948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to Oil Ministry officials at his residence on 15 February--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The greatest damage we have suffered from the big powers is the damage done to our personality [shakhsiyat]. They have tried to deprive us of our personality, and instead of an Iranian-Islamic personality put in its place a dependent, European-Eastern-Western personality. In other words, the corrupt training that existed under the previous regime, which was gradually being reinforced, was to start from kindergarten to prepare the ground for our children to become dependent creatures, right up to high school and further up the scale.

Throughout the period that Iran was beset by this, we Iranians developed the belief that we could not do useful work, we had to bring everything in from abroad, or that we had to seek their help. If we wanted to carry out an appendectomy we had to bring in a doctor from abroad, or else send the patient abroad. You observed that under Mohammad Reza doctors were brought in from abroad for minor ailments such as appendicitis.

You know that someone who claims to be the leader of this nation and that I want to take this country toward a great civilization, and they made all that propaganda from such a grand personality--as they claimed--such an action would create such a disaster and trouble for this country both at home and abroad. [sentence as heard] Abroad, this would create the perception that if they needed a specialist doctor for such an illness, then they would not need to bring someone from abroad. At home, the purpose was to discredit our doctors and physicians.

This was not something that one would perceive accidentally. It was not an accidental matter that this fellow was attached to his dependence and wanted to bring things from abroad. It was a planned thing, to take the personality from this country. If you wanted to asphalt a piece of land, a street, or build a road, they stretched their hand to bring this in from abroad, so as to bring in experts from abroad to do the job. This was not because there were not experts here; it was because they [as heard] wanted to ignore this place altogether. They wanted to say to their own country that we are good for nothing; all things must come from abroad, even asphalt. For example, they would spend extraordinary amounts of money for a road. The cost was not important; what was important was conveying to people's minds that even in such minor matters we needed experts. This was done according to a plan. They wanted all of the brains in this country to be dependent.

I believe that if we were to be put under an economic blockade for 10 or 15 years we would rediscover our personality. In other words, all of the brains that were stagnant at that time and could not be active, would become active. It is natural for someone who is sitting idle somewhere, with everything brought to him, not to use his brains. He cannot even become a shopkeeper.

I consider the economic blockade that many are afraid of to be a gift for our own country, because an economic blockade means that they will not give us what we need. When they refuse to give us what we need, we will go after it ourselves. It might be that we will have to work hard for about 10 years, have difficulty for 10 years, but the ultimate result will be that after 10 years we will be ourselves; there will no longer be any need to stretch our hands to this or that organization, to this or that country.

The main problem is that under the previous regime they operated in such a way and trained us and our youngsters to make them feel devoid of everything. They would say: We are consumers and they would regard this as a thing [as heard]. Some people's perception was: Well, what is wrong with this? Others bring things to us and we consume them; others are our servants. These people were unaware of the fact that they are your masters, for they take everything you have under the pretext of wanting to give you something. The important thing is for us to realize that others do not give us anything. We must provide things for ourselves.

There is no difference between the European brains and our brains, except that they were brought up their way and molded themselves that way and we were trained in our way as useless creatures, who expect something to come to us from masters, and even expect our bread and meat to be given to us by them; expect them to put right our administrative offices, or our army. There has to be an end to this. One cannot remain a parasite forever and nothing else. The main thing is for us to believe that we can do things ourselves. The first step in everything is to believe that we can do the job ourselves. When this belief exists we can then decide, and once the decision has come about in a nation, everyone will get on with the job. At any rate we must get this belief out of our heads and mind, and the orators and writers--and let us assume that those who are in the administrative offices know something--should make people believe.

In the same way, by their propaganda over several hundred years, they create the perception in the East that unless we go to Russia we cannot do the job. This was the sort of belief tha the orators and writers of the time were seeking. Even some people who were well-intentioned believed this to be so. Even now there are many people who believe that we should be linked--even though they are well-intentioned. There was also a group of dependent people, who were their hirelings, to reinforce this idea. Now there is a country in which what was impossible, what no one thought about, where no one could imagine that a country about which there was so much propaganda, so many areas of dependence, could stand up and throw out America, which has everything, which is the premier power in the world, and this is something that many thought impossible. [sentence as heard] I did not come across anyone saying it is possible; they were either silent or else they would say it is impossible. Well, you have seen that when the nation willed it it happened. When a nation wants something it will happen. They [as heard] are planning to raise that issue again, namely that we cannot do things ourselves, we are not experts ourselves, we have a defective educational background.

Those countries that have done it include Japan. Well, Japan was nothing to speak of at first. They worked hard. Now they are competing with America and many of its products are being sold in America. Well, they made this impossible thing possible. Or take India, which is now an advanced country. This is because it has made real this idea that we should not be dependent.

RAJA'I MEETS SOVIET ENVOY, ATTACKS USSR POLICY

LD151308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the USSR ambassador to Iran met and conferred yesterday afternoon with Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At this meeting, which lasted for about 45 minutes, the Soviet ambassador said: America has recently adopted measures at an international level in the name of the fight against terrorism and has tried to adopt measures against the world's liberation movements. The American administration is thinking about creating a new front in the world for psychological warfare against these movements. It has accused these movements of practicing terrorism, but America does not say anything about the fascist and reactionary regimes in Chile, El Salvador and South Korea. If the U.S. propaganda is not stopped, it will develop into a political policy at an international level. We resolutely condemn this propaganda and we shall continue to do so. We hope that the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran will also start taking measures to neutralize this American propaganda.

The prime minister replied to the Soviet ambassador: What you are saying is correct; we say this sort of thing as well, but we say this sort of thing at a time when our army is not in any foreign country. You, who criticize America for intervening in the fate of nations, must remember that we cannot ignore the Afghan issue. Why have you, who criticize America for having this policy on fascist and reactionary Chile, kept silent with regard to Iraq and with regard to this obvious aggression and the large-scale killing?

My question is: Are we, in your opinion, struggling against America or not? If you can see us struggling against America, why don't you condemn the Iraqi aggression and the war imposed on us? We are faithful to the principles on the basis of which we staged the revolution. To us there is no difference between aggressors, and condemnation is not confined to a particular country. If aggression is condemned, it is condemned in the case of all countries. There is no difference between the reactionary and the progressive in aggression. The nations of Afghanistan and Chile both have the right to decide.

While I thank you for your comments on Reagan's policy toward liberated countries and liberation movements, I would like to say that as long as these questions are not answered properly, the revolutionary and Muslim people of Iran see no difference between the actions of the two superpowers.

The Soviet ambassador said: Why do you not see any difference between America and the Soviet Union, when the nature of the sociopolitical systems in these two countries is different? How can you compare Chile and Vietnam with Afghanistan? We had better have a special meeting about Afghanistan.

The prime minister said: I give you 20 minutes from now until the end of the meeting. In this period you will explain to me why you have kept silent on the Iraqi aggression. Why do you expect the Americans to do what you do not do yourselves? The suggestion that we sit here and talk about Chile is another issue. Why shouldn't we talk about Iraq, which is a neighbor to us both?

The Soviet ambassador said: As I said in the beginning, America wants to conspire against the liberation movements in the region in the name of the fight against terrorism. We are warning you of this American conspiracy.

The prime minister said: America's nature is clear to us. Have you not noticed our stand at the Security Council? I stated there that to us there is no difference between Reagan and Carter. We knew that for them human rights is a joke. America's stand is clear to us, what I would like you to do is to explain your position on Iraq.

The Soviet ambassador said: We consider Iran to be an anti-imperialist country. We are of the view that war against such a country is incomprehensible. The Soviet leaders have also stated that they would like to see an end to this war as soon as possible. Mr Brezhnev has repeatedly stated in his speeches that this war must stop as soon as possible. The USSR has suspended arms shipments to Iraq. Even Iraq has stated that the Soviet stand is not neutral, but favors Iran. We want to see an end to this war as soon as possible. Our approach to this war is quite clear: This war is in neither Iraq's nor Iran's interest. We do hope that the war will end as soon as possible.

The prime minister said: Do you agree that we are fighting imperialism or not? Do you accept the fact that Iraq is fighting against us and weakening us against imperialism or not? Do you condemn such action against a country that is trying to stand on its own feet?

The Soviet ambassador said: Have we welcomed this war?

The prime minister said: As you are a country claiming to be revolutionary, we would like you to declare that the war against Iran, a country which is engaged in fighting imperialism, is an imperialist war. We say it was you who supplied Iraq with arms. As for America, it too is supplying Iraq with arms, through other countries. We believe that either you are an American ally in this war or, even after the 63 years since the revolution, you still lack the appropriate stance expected from a revolutionary country.

On the other hand, it is possible that you have become involved in politicking [siyasatkari], and politicking is different from being a genuine revolutionary. It takes more than words; it takes action. Our people are saying: Iraq is an aggressive country; within this context, any country's stance becomes clear. Revolutionary Iran is asking itself: What difference is there between America and the USSR? America is maintaining silence; the USSR is also keeping silent. You say that the war should end. When it was involved in Vietnam, America too said that the war should end. Carter too is [as heard] saying that this war should end.

Our nation should judge governments by their reactions to this war. Our nation will only accept genuine revolutionaries.

The Soviet ambassador said: There are different systems in the world, there are different governments; different movements emerge. Look and see which countries are asked for help by those countries that are fighting for their independence. You can ask Palestine, Vietnam, Mozambique and Angola about which country is helping them. Your judgment about our politicking is not correct. We are helping them. We do not entertain any doubts about helping revolutionaries. No country has questioned Soviet honesty and sincerity in this regard.

Mr Raja'i said: Our revolution does not correspond to any of the cases you have cited. You did not condemn the shah's regime until its final days in power. In our revolution, we did not seek any assistance from you. We consider ourself to be an independent country.

We are asking the world: Are you anti-imperialist or are you not? The mere claim that you are anti-imperialist is not enough as far as we are concerned. At this moment, while you are talking, we do not consider the USSR to be anti-imperialist. Even if there are a hundred reasons, we would confine ourselves to one reason alone and that is your approach to the Iraqi issue.

The Soviet ambassador said: Which country in the world is shouldering the most important and most fundamental burden in fighting imperialism?

Mr Raja'i replied: The same country that is acting independently and acting against imperialism. Despite our limited war resources, you see that we have not surrendered to America and shall never surrender. If we were to surrender, Iraq would withdraw within 1 week, on Reagan's order. We believe that you supply Iraq's weapons. If you had any intention of doing so, you could have made Iraq withdraw in the very 1st week.

We do not agree that you are anti-imperialist. Anti-imperialism should be demonstrated by deed. History notes facts and shall act accordingly. As a revolutionary government, we advise you to think about your future. You should ask your government to officially declare its stand on two aggressive regional governments; namely, Iraq and Israel. Then we will be able to tell whether your direction favors imperialists or revolutionaries.

The Soviet ambassador said: We will not swear before countries. Our anti-imperialist policy will be noted and assessed in practice with regard to other countries and nations. Nations shall assess and judge.

The prime minister said: I recommend that your experts work more on our revolution and its content. You have Islamic experts, experts on Iran and Orientologists. I do not think that you have had the opportunity to study our revolution as a new phenomenon. You have witnessed a certain trend in revolutions and regard ours as one of those revolutions. The Islamic Iranian revolution is different from other revolutions. If there are those who after 2 years have not recognized, this, then they should not be annoyed. It is a complex problem.

The Soviet ambassador said: You are right. We accept the fact that your revolution is a profound and unique one. We would like to send a group of experts and scholars to Iran to hold talks with you and other officials, so that the issue may be further examined.

RAFSANJANI CONDEMNS MARXISM AT FRIDAY PRAYERS

GF131558 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Tehran citizens held Friday prayers in Behesht-e Zahra' cemetery. Musavi Ardabili led the Friday prayers on behalf of Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin 'Ali Khameni'i, who is currently on a tour of Asian countries on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution.

Before the Friday sermon, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani delivered a speech. Referring to the gains of the Islamic revolution in Iran, he said: Our Islamic revolution has been successful in all fields and on the economic, political and cultural levels. He added: Many projects and revolutionary programs have been implemented over the past 2 years, among which is the general referendum on the Constitution of the Islamic Republic and the Council of Guardians, as well as presidential and parliamentary elections. Revolutionary institutions, such as the revolution guards command and mobilization and construction foundations have carried out their duties successfully and are permanently and firmly established. The Islamic revolution is safe from harm. Therefore, foreign agents have boosted their media campaigns against the Islamic revolution.

Rafsanjani said: The United States, when trying to fight or liquidate anything, gives it the name of communism, whereas our revolution is an Islamic revolution, free of such accusations and falsifications. The Majlis speaker added: Our country, springing from its Islamic policy, condemns Marxism, which has no place in this country. The buried shah's regime used to squander millions of dollars of our country's wealth to insure convenience and comfort for the U.S. spies who were working in Iran under the name of experts. The Islamic revolution has used the country's wealth for the comfort and luxury of the oppressed.

RAFSANJANI ON OIL EXPORTS, ROLE OF TUDEH PARTY

LD141342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0933 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: I invite you to pay attention to a speech made by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani yesterday before the Friday prayers at Behesht-e Zahra' [Tehran cemetery] on the occasion of 11 February, the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran:

[Begin recording] One of the important fundamental services, which has been ignored by our wise enemies and our unwise friends, is the issue of oil. I beg all those Muslims here and in other places in Iran who are listening to this part of my speech to pay the utmost attention to this revolutionary gain and to be fair in their judgment. Before the victory of the revolution, the notorious Pahlavi regime extracted 6 million barrels of this country's oil daily and spent a little bit of it on pseudo-welfare, in the form of spreading luxury, and plundered the rest in various ways, such as by depositing it in foreign banks, giving protection money to the East and the West, depositing sums into the accounts of plunderers, and bringing in luxuries and sex equipment for the better-off class, as they themselves admitted--you have even heard it several times from Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who also said that the life of this great deposit of the country is 20 years. The fact is that it is 3 years since he said that, which leaves 17 years. Just imagine, in 17 years, if oil, the unique resource of our economic life, runs out, what will the future generations do? [passage indistinct] [chants of "God is great"]

The revolution came. Starting today, the 20-year life of your oil has become 100 years, which is a fivefold increase. Instead of an export of 6 million barrels, we on the average export less than 1.5 million barrels, and this is the current rate. We hope that in the furure we can act even better than this, and it is possible.

Any time America has wanted to crush a revolution in some country it has called it a communist revolution and [words indistinct]. America thinks today, at a time when this Islamic Majlis, this Council of Guardians, so many clergymen and this great imam and powerful leader, and pure clergymen are influential in this country, they can say things like this. [Words indistinct] it says to the American nation that in Iran there is the danger of communism and that the Tudeh Party is coming to power. The Tudeh in this country? In the country of Imam Mortaza 'Ali [first Shi'ite imam]? In the country of Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq [sixth Shi'ite imam]? At the Qom Seminary? At the Islamic Consultative Assembly? There is a dangerous whisper from some newspapers and some magazines and some officials [words indistinct] to condemn the revolution and to give a pretext to America in order to be America's loudspeakers, accuse us of being Marxists and (?attribute) what the line of the imam is doing (?to the Tudeh).

MONTAZERI COMMENTS ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

LD162046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri, the representative of the citizens of Najafabad at the Islamic Consultative Assembly, who is on a visit to Esfahan, has been interviewed by a Central News Bureau correspondent on various matters.

Regarding the completion of the Cabinet, he said: Because of the country's particular circumstances, I believe that action should be taken as soon as possible regarding the ministers who have not yet been appointed. Any further waiting in this regard will be against the interests of the country and of Islam.

Referring to the activities of the tiny counterrevolutionary groups, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri said: Some of these tiny groups are trying to exploit the blood of those who have sacrificed themselves for the nation. We shall not allow them to do this. He added: The concentration of these tiny groups is at present focused on the downfall of the present government and that is why we can observe that the forces that were opposing each other until yesterday have not joined hands. They are very close to America.

The Najafabad representative at the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: There are certain individuals in these tiny groups who are now beyond the pale and they must be crushed. Others who can be guided should be guided. There is also a group of people who say they are Muslims, but, unfortunately, they are performing anti-Islamic deeds. Their positions should also be clarified.

He then referred to the war imposed by Iraq on Iran and said: The situation inside the Iraqi territory is already chaotic and shaky, and America is planning to bring individuals like Bakhtiar to power after Saddam. He added: Our objective is to regain our occupied territory as soon as possible, and, God willing, with the reinforcement of the corps and the strengthening of the army as much as possible, we will be able in future to safeguard the country as much as possible.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTION COURTS, UNITY

LD160013 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Interview with Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, by unidentified correspondent at Yazd airport on 15 February--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] As you are directly connected with the revolution courts, please tell us what measures have been taken to strengthen the position of the revolution court; in one of our interviews with Ayatollah Saddeqi, he remarked that the revolution courts have been weakened.

[Answer] From a judicial point of view, the revolution courts and the special civil courts, backed by their speedy methods, are serving people on judicial matters. If there are any difficulties, with the help of God, they will be solved. Work reports have all been positive, but we will not be satisfied with these results and will cooperate until we achieve desirable results.

[Question] You mean the people of Yazd can hope that the revolution courts will become stronger very soon?

[Answer] This is the direct responsibility of Hojjat ol-Eslam Naseri [presumably the public prosecutor of the revolution in Yazd] but we will cooperate in every way with his excellency.

[Question] The other issue was the imam's comments on unity among responsible officials and [words indistinct] for all the people. Would you please tell us your views on the issue, the steps taken by responsible officials on this issue and what you think should be done?

[Answer] There are issues where officials differ. My view is in connection with those issues, the view expressed by Islam, the imam's point of view as the faqih [chief theologian] as the interpreter of Islam and as [words indistinct] and the general view of the people and the opinion of people's representatives at the Islamic Majlis, which is the gathering point for the considered views of the people, this great and dear institution of the Islamic Republic. But as the imam has said, it is the views of the Majlis that should be regarded as the fundamental basis for decisionmaking in this situation. Therefore, if we implement this guidance given by the imam and regard the Majlis as the focal point, then most of our problems would be solved automatically. I would like to ask the nation, all the brothers and sisters, to try and have intellectual [words indistinct] at their gatherings, session speeches, marches and at other places, and keep away from any kind of action or reaction that might change the present atmosphere to a biased one. We should have logical, rightful and unbiased and constructive approaches to different issues. Now in connection with these photographs, I should say that, as I have mentioned in other interviews, photographs should not replace objectives; we should follow these objectives and slogans. People, photographs and groups should be valued only if they are in keeping with these ogjectives. As far as I am concerned, I ask our heroic nation to replace my photographs with dear and valuable slogans which express our goals.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 16 FEB

LD162150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran held a session tonight. A correspondent from the Central News Bureau reports that at this session, which was convened under the chairmanship of Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in the Prime Ministry building, the general features of the country's budget and the work of committees concerned with it were discussed and reviewed. Tonight's Council of Ministers session ran from 1800 to 2200.

ENERGY MINISTRY IMPOSES BLACKOUT ON TEHRAN

LD141554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1534 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Dear listeners; We have learned that the Ministry of Energy has resorted to a total blackout throughout Tehran for safety and security purposes. Now that there is a blackout, please do not use any light [oil light], for it might be observed from outside.

We call and appeal to you dear ones to observe these regulations during these sensitive and grave periods and to cooperate with the heroic and brave Islamic Republic Armed Forces in safeguarding our country. Thank you.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS U.S. MANEUVERS IN OMAN

GF131901 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department announced that it will send a small military unit to participate for the first time with Omani forces in military maneuvers. It said that the unit will be dispatched to Oman at the end of this month, in order to carry out 2-week exercises. As is known, Oman is one of three countries overlooking the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea that signed agreements with the United States last year concerning military bases. The other two countries are Kenya and Somalia.

UPI reports that the sultan of Oman has allowed the United States to use three military bases and two Omani ports.

The joint American-Omani manuevers come at a time when the Islamic Republic of Iran and other Persian Gulf countries condemn any foreign intervention in the region.

NVOI REGRETS RAJA'I REMARKS TO SOVET AMBASSADOR

TA170732 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Some Words on the Statements of the Prime Minister of Our Country"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The propaganda fever of Western press and news agencies, especially that of the United States, on the struggle against alleged terrorism or, let us put it more accurately, the struggle against national and anti-imperialist freedom-seeking movements and the vast aggression of U.S. imperialism against these movements, have worried and continue to worry all the progressive forces of the world. Meanwhile, the anxiety of the progressive world, the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, who play a major role in maintaining world peace and in supporting all the true national, democratic and anti-imperialist movements, is naturally stronger over this new plot of U.S. imperialism, since the talk is about a [word indistinct] plot and a series of plans for aggression against all the popular, democratic and anti-imperialist forces all over the world by U.S. imperialism, under the pretext of the alleged struggle against terrorism.

To learn the meaning of terrorism in the dictionary of the government of world-devouring America, it is sufficient to know that, for example, both the Carter and Reagan administrations call the freedom-seeking movement of the Palestinian nation a terrorist movement. The managers of U.S. imperialist policy have also called the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, (?despite) [words indistinct] anti-imperialist and anti-American, a terrorist system. Thus, it is evident that the aim of the managers of world-devouring U.S. policy in struggling against so-called terrorism is merely and solely to crush all those systems that follow a popular, anti-imperialist line, whether they are called Islamic or national and democratic.

The United States considers the contents of a regime, not its title or name. The U.S. goal is not to crush a political system on the basis of its name or title but to crush its essence and contents. We do not have to go too far. In our own region, next to the Islamic Republic of Iran exists the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Every day world-devouring America [word indistinct] hatches plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran but gives miltilateral support to the military regime of Ziaul Haq in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

As we have said, contrary to the imagination of some in our country, the enmity of world-devouring America toward our revolution and Islamic Republic is not due to its name or title but due to its popular and anti-imperialist contents.

It is obvious that the aggressive U.S. plans against popular and anti-imperialist systems, especially in our region, cannot but worry our nation, as well as all the true friends of the Iranian revolution on the international scene. It was based on this justified anxiety that the Soviet ambassador in Iran, during his meeting with the prime minister of our country, drew the attention of the politicians of our Islamic Republic to a series of aggressive measures by the United States on the international scene against popular, national and anti-imperialist movements, using the excuse of struggle against so-called terrorism.

The nature of the prime minister's discussion with the ambassador of a neighborly and friendly country--a country whose existence as our neighbor even the foes of the Iranian revolution confess put America in its place and prevented U.S. annulled [word indistinct] imperialism from resorting to any kind of plots against Iran--was both astonishing and mixed with [word indistinct] of spite and was even divorced from the standards governing relations between two friendly and neighborly countries.

During this discussion, the prime minister [words indistinct] stressed two problems: the Afghanistan problem and the war between Iran and Iraq. The prime minister equated the aid to Afghanistan--a country that has risen against U.S. imperialism's plots--with aggression and claimed that aggression (?does not include reaction and progressiveness). If the prime minister differentiated between reactionary and progressive, then it would have been clear to him, as well as to many, that a progressive person cannot be an aggressor; and that the aid of a committed country, such as the Soviet Union, to a country exposed to U.S. imperialism, such as Afghanistan, cannot be called aggression. (?Regarding) the conflict between Iran and Iraq, many times and in different (?ways) the Soviet ambassador stressed that his government wanted to see the end of this war and had stopped delivering arms to Iraq. Iraq has even said that the Soviet stance is not neutral but favors Iran. Nevertheless, the prime minister said that his way of thinking should be imposed on others, and the representative of a neighboring government [words indistinct] of the problem being discussed should be the exact repetition of his statements. Then in the cloak of a (?teacher) [words indistinct], condemned the Soviet Government, saying that after 63 years of revolution it does not adopt a stance expected of a revolutionary country. It is truly both astonishing and regrettable.

In our world, where progressive humanity and all the realistic revolutionaries justly consider the Soviet Union the supporter of all popular, national and anti-imperialist movements, in a world where all the leaders of countries freed from the bondage of colonialism consider the existence of the Soviet Union on the international scene and its (?selfless) aid to be one of the principal causes of their victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the prime minister of our country claims that this government does not yet possess a suitable revolutionary stance. Several times, and in a tone not suitable even for a politician, the prime minister stressed: I do not consider the Soviet Union as anti-imperialist, even if there is any (?confirmation) of this fact.

We have often said, and once again repeat, that in the struggle against world-devouring U.S. imperialism and in order to thwart its plots, we cannot be heedless of the humanitarian and [word indistinct] support of progressive humanity on the international scene. [Word indistinct] of the supporters of the revolution from a position of blind fanaticism. [Word indistinct] and egocentrism is aiding the plans of the foes of the revolution.